



A Brief History of Alan, Bryan,
Conrad and Douglas Scott
1634 - 2025
with supplemental stories

This book has been produced especially for

December, 2025

On the cover is an undated professional portrait of Alan, Bryan, Conrad and Douglas Scott, the Scott Boys. It was probably taken in 1967, plus or minus a year or so, when the family lived in Wakefield, Massachusetts. Alan would have been 16, Bryan 14, Conrad 12, and Douglas 10 years old.

A Brief History of Alan, Bryan, Conrad and Douglas Scott 1634 - 2025

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A BRIEF HISTORY: 1634 - 2025

An Introduction

To begin, let's consider the topic of "methodology." This work was produced by an amateur genealogist, and as such it lacks the structure and rigor of a book produced by someone who knows what they are doing.

"A Brief History ..." was conceived after Justine Scott Baldacci forwarded an obituary published in 1882 about William Scott, with the suggestion that we were somehow related. That sparked a curiosity that eventually led to this attempt to capture family stories that might be interesting to those future generations who follow. William Scott will be discussed in depth later, in the Scott Family Line chapter.

The curiosity just mentioned resulted in countless hours of online and actual research, using mostly the free tools available on the Internet. One source of information, indeed the source of William Scott's obituary, is www.archive.org run by The Internet Archive, a 501(c)(3) non-profit entity that is building a digital library of Internet sites and other cultural artifacts. Like a paper library, it provides free access to researchers, historians, scholars and the general public. Its lofty mission "is to provide Universal Access to All Knowledge."

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints' "Family Search" Internet website (<https://www.familysearch.org/en/united-states/>) is another free website offering ancestral research tools. "Because Church members believe that families are forever, they seek to identify generations of relatives through family history work."

Many other government and historical websites are available that allowed me to spend hours and hours exercising my curiosity, as did actual physical libraries. This work is “A Brief History ...” and not a full and comprehensive work. We have relied on primary source documents whenever possible, and secondary source documents when available. Recollections of the participants have been used when appropriate. Contrary to Shakespeare’s words “*The evil that men do lives after them, the good is oft interred with their bones,*” the occasional unsavory event and action by an ancestor is herein committed to the foggy mists of history. Many images of documents are included in the Book of Proofs and are scattered throughout this work. Readers are invited to contribute information and stories at their leisure in the margins or on open pages.

Much of the information included in this work is from census records, both for the United States and Canada. The United States Census Bureau has this passage on their website that explains the availability of census records:

“Individual census records from 1790 to 1950 are maintained by the National Archives and Records Administration, not the U.S. Census Bureau. Publications related to the census data collected from 1790 to 2020 are available in the Census Bureau Library. Visit the National Archives Web site to access 1940 and 1950 Census records. Decennial census records are confidential for 72 years to protect respondents' privacy. Records from the 1950 to 2010 censuses can only be obtained by the person named in the record or their heir after submitting form BC-600 or BC-600sp (Spanish). Online subscription services are available to access the 1790–1950 census records. Many public libraries provide access to these services free of charge to their patrons.”

<https://www.census.gov/about/history.html> Accessed February 13, 2025

Please note that this statement seems to be a little out of date, in 2024 and 2025 when much of the research for this work was done, as the 1950 Census records are accessible online.

An inquiry was made to the National Personnel Records Center (NPRC) regarding Harvey Scott’s service during World War II. The NPRC replied “The record needed to answer your inquiry is not in our files. If the record were here on July 12, 1973, it would have been in the area that suffered the most damage in the fire on that date and may have been destroyed. The fire destroyed the major portion of records of Army military personnel for the period 1912 through 1959 ...”

Quotations from existing works have been used liberally, and in lots but not all instances the source is noted. The “Fair Use Exception” to copyright law is hereby claimed, should any copyright holder feel infringed upon. In some passages there may be conflicting information, and where this occurs it is left to the reader to accept that we live in an imperfect world or figure out which is the correct information on their own.

Beyond the facts of ancestor movement much of the research work has been fueled by curiosity about the “Why?” of the movements. Why relocate from New York’s Hudson Valley to Canada, from Canada’s Ontario to North Dakota, then to Canada’s Saskatchewan, and then to Washington State? Why did multiple ancestral families leave Norway, and Germany? Let’s see if we can find information upon which to base reasonable guesses.

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In 1884 three cities in Canada held a multi-day celebrations to commemorate the 1784 arrival of a wave of immigrants to what was then a province of Great Britain. Long speeches were given, and bands played popular music. Games, fireworks and banquets entertained nearly everyone in the cities of Toronto, Niagara and Adolphustown, all to honor those refugees from the American Revolutionary War who had arrived 100 years earlier.

Dr. William Canniff, MD was a world-educated surgeon and historian who had written *“The Settlement of Upper Canada (Ontario), with special reference to the Bay Quinte”* in 1869. At the Adolphustown ceremonies he delivered a well-received speech that included the following passage that can easily represent the experiences of each of the four primary Scott Boys family ancestral lines.

“Two hundred years ago or more, at a seaport town in Holland, was to be seen on a certain day, a sea-going vessel, around which was the usual activity and bustle incident to the final preparation for a voyage. As the work of taking in supplies and putting the ship in sailing order was going on, a somewhat motley crowd of on-lookers regarded the scene with a lazy, listless air of indifference.

“Suddenly the attention of all was quickened by a remarkable occurrence. The doleful tolling of a church bell, heard now and again above the din of numerous voices, had passed unheeded by those collected on the shore. Now, however, as there appears a procession slowly wending its way toward the place, the solemn peals suggest the thought of death.

“Leading the procession walks a venerable looking man, a minister of the Gospel. After him came a young couple, in the first years of vigorous manhood and the fresh bloom of womanhood, walking hand-in-hand. They are clothed in holiday attire, and have the appearance of a newly wedded husband and wife. Following them are a man and woman, whose grey heads and bent forms speak of advanced years. Next is another couple, also in the decline of life. Then walk two and two, men and women, boys and girls of all ages. They all wear the habiliments of woe, and the procession moves with a slow and solemn tread, as if following a loved one to his grave.

“All that is wanting to complete a funeral train is the hearse with its nodding plumes, or coffin containing the body of one dead. The spectators, hushed to silence, gaze on the line of mourners, and wonder and watch to see its course and destination. With measured steps the minister is followed to the vessel. Then they gather upon the deck around the young man and wife. A silence falls upon the assembled mourners as the man of God opens the Bible and reads such words as give comfort and support to those who are bereaved.

“Now his voice is raised in prayer to God, and his prayer reveals the cause and reason of this strange scene. First, he prays that the aged parents may have Divine help in this their hour of trial in losing their dear children, and that they might still be happy in their earthly pilgrimage, be received hereafter into God's kingdom, and finally re-united to their children. He then commits to Him who controls the winds and the waves the young couple. He implores that they may be in His gracious care and keeping — these dear ones, who to-day set out at once on the journey of married life, and to cross the wide ocean, parting forever in this life from their parents and friends, and who are, as it were, to be buried in the far away New World. Words of counsel follow to the young pair, and sympathy to the parents of each.

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“Finally, amid emotions which cannot be depicted, the mourners at last tear themselves from the voyageurs, who cling to each other in this hour of sore trial. The stricken parents have looked upon their children for the last time; they, in turn, shall see their parents' faces no more in this world.”

We know that this description of separation applies to the Scott, Swenson, Gaspers and Huus families because we have documentation that establishes the migration of these families from port cities like Yarmouth, England, Drammen and Oslo Norway, and Antwerp, Netherlands, in the years 1634 through 1882.

And now a note on “ancestral nomenclature”: The terms grandmother, great-grandfather and the like are used from the vantage point of the Scott Boys and the author. When this work is read by subsequent generations readers will have to make adjustments to reflect their own reality. Aaron, Justine, Samantha, Rebecca, Chris and Kelsey will each have to insert one additional “great” in any titles, and so on with future generations.

Appreciation and gratitude go out to the many who have assisted in the production of this work, especially including Beth Swenson, Jeanne Handleman, Eunice Peterson and Eleanor Kennedy. It could not have been produced without their help.



Pictured is the Scott Family on Thanksgiving 2014. Front row seated on floor from left: Christopher Scott, Alie Renton Scott, Phyu Phyu Win, Rebecca Scott, Emilio Scott. Seated from left: Bryan Scott, Linda Scott, Lily Ledesma Scott holding Mateus Scott, Justine Scott Baldacci holding Callie Ann Baldacci, Ann Marie Scott. Standing back row from left: Alan Scott, Aaron Scott, Christina Silva Scott, Matthew Baldacci, Douglas Scott and Dawnel Wright Scott. Not pictured are Conrad Scott, Samantha Scott and Kelsey Scott.

Chapter 1 – The Recent Years: 1950 Onward

Europe to America, in three-to-nine generations

The story of how the Scott Family ended up in California in 1968, and is now scattered across America, is not unlike the stories of many other families. Ancestors immigrated from Europe at different points in time and fulfilled their destinies, each in their own way. These ancestors had children, who had children, who in turn had children, etc. This book is an attempt to gather

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many of the pertinent details and present them in one place, along with some of the more interesting twists and turns.

At the highest level, our four primary ancestral lines can be defined as the Scott, Gaspers, Swenson and Huus families. The Swenson and Huus families came to America from the same area of Norway in 1862 and 1882, respectively, four and three generations before the Scott Boys generation of Alan, Bryan, Conrad and Douglas. The Gaspers family came from what is now Germany three and four generations ago, most recently 1878. And the Scott family appears to have come across the pond from England, perhaps as early as the mid-1600's to early 1700's, 9-12 generations back.

The resulting families produced our youngest members, today including Callie and Jenna Baldacci in La Mirada, California, Elliott and Theodore (Teddy) Scott in Oakland, Milio and Mateus Scott in Benica, as well as Brooke and Willow Scott in Seaside, Oregon.

A timeline of the Scott Family movement from when Harvey Scott and Ann Marie Huus were joined in Holy Matrimony onward includes stops in these locations:

Juneau	50-52	Harvey and Ann Marie meet and marry, Alan is born 9-24-51;
Sault Ste. Marie	52-54	Bryan is born 1-14-53;
Milwaukee	54-55	Conrad is born 8-11-55 in Grand Forks, between transfers;
Elyria, Ohio	55-56	
Traverse City	56-58	Douglas is born 12-10-57 (d. 3-9-2016);
New Orleans	59-62	First Grand Forks-Wenatchee road trip during Summer, 1961;
Ketchikan	62-66	Alaska transfer trip;
Wakefield	66-68	Boston transfer trip;
Northern Calif.	68	California transfer trip; the boys finish high school, continue life.

Juneau to Elyria 1950-1956

The Harvey and Ann Marie Huus Scott family began in Juneau, Alaska in the later part of 1950. Harvey had earlier that year completed a training course with the United States Coast Guard in New London, Connecticut, and was assigned to a USCG buoy tender ship based in Alaska's state capital.

A 20-year-old Ann Marie and a high school friend had relocated to Juneau from Grand Forks, North Dakota, principally on a dare. The friend, Lois Dowling, had written a college paper on Alaska. Others who had heard of the paper said that Alaska was a strange and mysterious place on the other side of the world, and while writing a paper about it was fine, it was no place for young women from Grand Forks. "You can't go to Alaska!" was the admonition.

Which, of course, motivated the pair to immediately begin planning for their trip north. Once there Ann Marie got a job at Percy's Café on Front Street in downtown Juneau, where she met a good-looking Coast Guard sailor.

Harvey and Ann Marie were married in Spring of 1951, and Alan was born later that year. The following year the family moved to Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, where Bryan was born in

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January of 1953. This was the first of eight relocations funded by the Coast Guard as Harvey progressed up through the ranks.

Next came residence in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and then Elyria, Ohio, outside of Cleveland. Conrad was born between these locations as Ann Marie went back to Grand Forks in August, 1955, for his birth on August 14th.

Traverse City 1957-1959

By Fall of 1957 the family was back in Michigan, in Traverse City, where Douglas was born on December 10, 1957. Douglas' birth was memorable for at least Bryan, who was nearly four. At the time the family lived in the country, on Four Mile Road. The night time birth required Harvey to drive to the hospital and leave the boys in the car in the parking lot. Infant Conrad was allowed inside but hospital regulations prevented the older boys, Alan and Bryan, from going inside. It was a long, cold night in the car with plenty of crying, Bryan remembers, although there's no record of how long the boys were left in the car.

When Alan was in kindergarten he was selected to be his elementary school's Cherry King, with a crown and a parade and other festivities. He was chosen "because of his table manners," the parents were told.

More Traverse City events included exploring an abandoned apple orchard behind the house; losing a much-loved Mattel toy car in the sand dunes behind the house; getting a neighbor (the Scott family had one car, used by Harvey to go to work) to run Bryan and the family to the hospital emergency room after he fell carrying two glass half-gallon milk bottles from the kitchen down two steps into the breezeway, after Ann Marie explicitly told him "Don't trip." The resulting cuts to his right arm and hand required lots of stitches.

During the later part of the family's stay in Traverse City they moved into town, and lived in a house on Long Lake Road. The house was alongside a road leaving town heading towards Long Lake, and there were crab apple trees along the highway beyond the back yard. Alan and Bryan would on occasion climb up into these trees, and from the protection of being hidden inside the tree's canopy, throw small apples at the windshields of cars accelerating out of town.

In the afternoons Ann Marie would lay down for naps with infant Douglas, and send the boys out to the back yard to play. On one such afternoon Alan, Bryan and Conrad, the youngest, were playing Hide-and-Seek using metal cowboy cap pistols as props. Alan had hidden behind a distant tree, while Bryan had climbed up into another tree. Conrad found Alan, and while standing just below Bryan shouted "Drop your guns!" Bryan carefully dropped his gun from about 12 feet above, handle pointing down and barrel up. The gun struck Conrad right in the middle of the top of his head, penetrating a light blue cap he was wearing. A bloody geyser began spurting straight up, at least five feet into the air.

Metairie - New Orleans: 1959-1962

From Michigan Harvey's work took him to the 8th Coast Guard District headquarters in New Orleans. The 8th District is home to two of the nation's busiest ports, New Orleans and Houston,

and covers all or part of 26 states throughout the Gulf Coast and stretching from the Appalachian Mountains and Chattahoochee River in the east, to the Rocky Mountains in the west, and from the Canadian border in North Dakota to the Gulf.

The Scotts lived in two places during the time Harvey worked in New Orleans, in the suburb of Metairie and in a military housing complex along Bayou Saint John. While living in Metairie Hurricane Ethel, a Category 1 storm with 90 mph winds, flooded the neighborhood streets. Harvey took the neighborhood boys for a ride around the block in his 16' outboard boat. This occurred in mid-September, 1960.



L-R: Douglas, Conrad, Bryan and Alan Scott holding Christmas stockings, Dec. 1960.

The second residence in New Orleans was at a Navy housing project located on 22-acres of land in Mid-City near City Park, adjacent to Bayou St. John just west of Florida Ave. and a railroad line. During World War II the Navy had constructed 30 or so barracks for military housing, and following the war they were used for Navy and Coast Guard family housing. In 1964, after the family left, the state of Louisiana acquired the land from the federal government and began a transition to the LSU Health School of Dentistry, which now occupies the area.

The projects were filled with young families with children, and the times there were filled with mischief. Among the memorable incidents was the time one of their friends, Ollie, jumped off a trash dumpster that the Scott boys had been told never to play on. The dumpster tipped over and Ollie's ankle was twisted into a U-shape, about 120 degrees away from normal. It was an awful, gut-wrenching sight.

Alan and Bryan were active in Cub Scouts at this time, and an amusement park at Lake Pontchartrain offered free admission on Flag Day to Cub Scouts. On each of two annual visits the boys threw up their dinner after experiencing twirling rides. "Hasten, Jason! Bring the basin! ... Urp, slop, bring the mop!" is a phrase Harvey used to describe the scene.

The nearby railroad tracks attracted the occasional transient bum passing through the area. Today we would call them homeless, or domicile-challenged. Once or twice these vagabonds were the recipients of a pack of Pall Mall cigarettes, taken from Harvey's top dresser drawer. The boys would also use passing trains to flatten pennies on the rails, something that was great fun on hot, humid summer days.

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During the summer of 1961, in June, the family took an extended road trip vacation to see grandparents and relatives, driving from New Orleans to Grand Forks, North Dakota, and then to Wenatchee, Washington, in a 1956 Packard *Clipper* sedan.

Today's iPhone Maps app estimates the New Orleans-Grand Forks trip as taking about 22 hours covering 1,526 miles. That is not counting meal stops, gas refueling or potty breaks for the family of four boys, ages 3-9, and the two young parents. Since none of the boys have any recollection of a motel stop, it is assumed that the parents drove in shifts, straight through to the destination.

Because the trip pre-dated the construction of much of today's Interstate system, the Packard traveled along mostly state and federal highways, often two-lane roads that are considered "surface roadways" by current standards. At one point in the trip, perhaps as the family passed through Missouri, a rabbit jumped in front of the car. The youngest boy, Douglas, was heart-broken that the family car had "Killed the Easter Bunny!"



A Grand Forks picture in 1961 or 1962: Front row, from left: David Weston, Bryan Scott, Alan Scott, Conrad Scott, Douglas Scott, Linda Weston, Lori Weston. Back row: Harvey Scott, Ann Marie Huus Scott, Danny Weston, Donnabelle Huus Weston, and Lloyd Weston. Lisa Weston was not born yet.

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It was on this trip that the four boys met their oldest living relative, Turine Engebretson Swenson (1878-1963), their Great-Grandmother. Turine was Grandma Mabel Swenson Huus's mother, and Ann Marie's grandmother. She was in her eighties, and sat in a rocking chair at home in Northwood, ND, when the family visited.

After spending a week or so in Grand Forks the family traveled to Wenatchee, Washington, where Hartzell and Mary Scott lived. A one-night stop was made in Spokane to visit Harvey's brother, Ivan, his wife Phylis, and cousins Richard, Ronnie and Rex.

After a time in Wenatchee meeting aunts and uncles, the family traveled back to Grand Forks, staying for another five days or so, before driving back to New Orleans.

Ketchikan 1962-1966

As luck would have it, Harvey was transferred to US Coast Guard Base Ketchikan in Alaska the following year. This necessitated repeating the New Orleans-Grand Forks-Wenatchee road-trip, with the added segment continuing on to Ketchikan in Southeast Alaska.

In addition to seeing relatives in North Dakota and Washington the family visited the Seattle World's Fair – or the 'Century 21 Exhibition' as it was known at the time. The major attractions were the Monorail and the Space Needle, with its revolving observation deck and restaurant. Ten million people visited the fair.

The Scotts flew on to Ketchikan on a Boeing 707, a first for the family members. The most exciting part of the trip was the last leg, flying from the island of Metlakatla to Ketchikan in a Grumman Goose seaplane, landing in the straits and deplaning onto a floating dock. Bryan rode in the cockpit for the short flight, since all the passenger seats were taken.

Living on an island in a small town meant the boys continued their mischief and adventures, only with more freedom to explore their environment. Along the way they began selling and delivering newspapers, both the local *Ketchikan Daily News* and the Sunday *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*. They washed windows for hair salons and shoe stores downtown and sold Planter's Mixed Nuts to raise money for the Boy Scouts. They played Little League and Babe Ruth League baseball and church league basketball. Both Alan and Bryan were selected to the Little League Allstars, with Bryan's team winning the Southeast Alaska regional competition and traveling to Anchorage for the state tournament.

All of this occurred in a location that is proud of the fact that it is the second rainiest place in the United States, receiving about 164 inches of rain yearly. The only United States location with more annual rainfall is one side of an island in Hawaii.

Wakefield 1966-1968

In the Spring of 1966 it was announced that Harvey would be transferred to Boston. The resulting cross-continent car trip included the Wenatchee/Spokane stops as well as the Grand Forks visit. But for this trip Grandparents Hartzell and Mary Scott accompanied the Scott family on part of the trip. The caravan visited the Canadian Rockies and the Calgary Stampede before

breaking up, with the senior Scotts returning to Wenatchee and the younger Scott family continuing eastward.

The assignment that drew Harvey and the family to Massachusetts was Harvey serving aboard the USCG Cutter “Eastwind,” an icebreaker based in Boston that was part of Operation Deep Freeze ‘67’. This was Harvey’s first sea duty since Juneau, in 1950.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USCGC_Eastwind

As far back as 1956 the United States had conducted exploration and research activities on Antarctica. As part of *Operation Deep Freeze* in 1960 the Eastwind had gone from Boston, through the Panama Canal, across the Pacific, and visited New Zealand before arriving at McMurdo Sound in Antarctica. Upon leaving Antarctica, the Eastwind traveled the Indian Ocean, came through the Suez Canal, crossed the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean to return home in May 1961. This tour made the Eastwind the first Coast Guard cutter ever to circumnavigate the globe.

In September of 1966 Harvey and the Eastwind left Boston for *Operation Deep Freeze '67'* repeating the previous voyage, returning home in April of 1967.

The boys were advancing in school at this time, with Alan attending his sophomore and junior years at Wakefield High School. Bryan attended eighth and ninth grades, playing on the freshman football, basketball and baseball teams. Conrad attended sixth and seventh grades, Douglas fourth and fifth.

It was at this location that Alan, working in a local furniture store and a greenhouse business, got his first driver’s license. Both of the older boys enjoyed learning to skate at Wakefield’s nearby Heron Pond, which was less than a quarter mile from their Whittier Road home. They and the neighborhood boys would arrive at the ice most winter Saturday mornings with hockey sticks, gloves and skates, to chase the puck around natural ice. Play would continue all day, with a break for lunch. As the sun set in the late afternoon they would trudge home, exhausted and unable to feel their feet.

Because of Wakefield’s location on the Haverhill commuter rail line, the older boys were able to attend Boston Bruin hockey and Celtics basketball games at the Boston Gardens. Several times they ventured onto the Massachusetts Bay Transit Authority commuter system, traveling to Fenway Park to see Boston Red Sox games during the “The Impossible Dream Season,” when the Red Sox surprised everyone by winning the American League Pennant.

The Whittier Road neighborhood of Wakefield had several families with boys in the same age ranges as the Scott boys. This meant evening diversions were many and varied. For instance, on several summer nights a couple of the boys would walk over to a nearby country road and place empty beer and soda cans across the road, about six inches apart. They would then hide in the bushes and see what would happen when the eventual car would come by. Usually the driver would stop, walk to the front of his car and investigate the barrier that was illuminated by headlights. He would then kick the empty cans out of the way, and curse at the perpetrators while looking into the dark fields on either side of the road.

Another instance of great night-time fun when one or more of the Scott boys and friends would walk through a nearby lot where dozens of school buses were parked. By pushing the door open a bus could be checked for keys, which on occasion would be forgotten in the ignition. If found a bus could be started up and moved about the lot. This was exciting fun in an era before security cameras.

Basketball was the preferred sport of the older Scott boys. A basketball hoop and backboard were illegally attached to a wooden power line pole that held a street light, in front of the Scott household. The asphalt roadway was not the best surface, but the boys could shoot and play half court games well into the darkness. Bryan remembers wearing holes in his Converse All-Star sneakers monthly during this time.

Richmond/Northern California: 1968 to present

In the Spring of 1968 Harvey was transferred to the USCG 11th District headquarters office in San Francisco. He traveled to the Bay Area first, with the rest of the family taking another cross-continent car trip during the summer months, after the school year had ended. This trip included another Grand Forks visit.

While traveling from Wakefield, Massachusetts to Richmond, California during the Summer of 1968 the Scott Family (minus Harvey) visited the Grand Forks family. From left are Ann Marie Scott, Conrad Scott, Bryan Scott, David Weston, Lisa Weston, Alan Scott, Lori Weston, Danny Weston, Mabel Swenson Huus Gulden, Douglas Scott, Rudy Gulden, Linda Weston, Donnabelle Weston and Lloyd Weston.



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For the first year in California the family lived in Crescent Park, a brand-new housing development in the Richmond Annex area of Richmond. Alan completed his senior year and Bryan began attending El Cerrito High School as a sophomore. Alan continued with part-time jobs while Bryan participated in high school football and basketball, working part-time in the spring and summer months. Conrad and Douglas enrolled in neighborhood middle and elementary schools.

After about a year the family moved to Tara Hills, an unincorporated area between Pinole and San Pablo. Bryan continued attending ECHS, while Conrad and Douglas eventually enrolled in Pinole Valley High School (PVHS) where Douglas was on the wrestling team.

During this time the boys required less attention from Ann Marie. She enrolled in Contra Costa College (CCC) in San Pablo, where she received an Associate of Arts degree and was licensed as Registered Nurse.



The Scott Family at Thanksgiving, 1980. From left, Marge Scott (pregnant with Samantha) Conrad Scott, Alan Scott holding Aaron Scott, Douglas Scott, Ann Marie Scott, Mary Gaspers Scott, Christina Silva Scott, Harvey Scott, Linda Spellacy Scott holding Justine Scott and Bryan Scott.

After graduating from high school in 1969 Alan attended CCC and San Francisco State University (SFSU), receiving an Associate of Arts degree at CCC. While attending college he began working at the local Albertson's grocery store, and then worked most of his career at

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Raley's, continuing this occupation as a member of the retail clerks union for 35 years. He retired in 2004.

In 1976 he married Christina Silva, and together they had two children, Aaron (1978) and Rebecca (1982). They lived first in Suisun City, California, before moving to Fairfield, California.

After graduating from ECHS in 1971 Bryan attended CCC, working on the college newspaper and studying journalism and political science. In June, 1972, he was injured in a traffic accident, and spent six months in the Bothin Burn Center of St. Francis Hospital, now part of the University of California San Francisco. He received second and third degree burns over 85% of his body.

He graduated from SFSU with a double-major Bachelor of Arts degree in 1976 and began his career working for the twice-weekly newspaper, the *Los Banos Enterprise*. That same year he married Linda Spellacy, and together they had Justine (1980) and Christopher (1985).

After working for the newspaper for nearly two years Bryan applied the same skills to working as an instructional design/training consultant. He later became a computer industry technical writer and training manager, before starting his own high tech executive search practice in 1984. He operated Pacific Partners International for 30 years, placing senior technical and management personnel with clients throughout North America, Europe and Asia.

Conrad graduated from Pinole Valley High School in 1973, and worked local jobs until he enlisted in the U.S. Coast Guard. After completing basic training in Alameda, California, he was assigned to the USCGC Commanche in Fields Landing, just south of Eureka, California. He then completed Electronics Technician school in Governors Island, off the southern tip of Manhattan, New York. While there he was visited by both Bryan and Douglas, and the brothers enjoyed many of the memorable mid-1970's entertainment experiences offered by "The City that Never Sleeps."

Following his discharge, he traveled the country in a propane-fueled station wagon. While visiting Astoria, Oregon, a place he had been stationed while in the Coast Guard, he met and married Marge Reniff (1945 - 2005). He worked for 17 years in the Astoria area as a postal carrier, and served in the USCG Reserves. Together he and Marge had Samantha (1981) and Kelsey (1987). In 1999 he relocated to Key Largo, Florida, where he worked in construction. He moved to Eustis, in central Florida, in 2016.

Douglas Scott graduated from Pinole Valley High School in 1975 and after a short while enlisted in the U.S. Coast Guard. He served for eight years, performed sea duty in Ketchikan and Anchorage, Alaska, and completed Gunnery School, where he became responsible for Coast Guard firearms, weapons systems, ammunition, and pyrotechnics. He was later an instructor at the USCG boot camp in Alameda, training new recruits.

After discharge he completed a course in telecommunication networks and worked as a consultant in the San Francisco Bay Area. In 1992 he married Dawnel Wright, and together they lived in Livermore, California, until he died of pancreatic cancer in 2016.

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Harvey Scott was interred at the San Joaquin Valley National Cemetery in Gustine, California, in 1996. A portion of Ann Marie Huus Scott's remains were placed there as well, along with a portion being laid to rest in St. John's Cemetery in Hatton, North Dakota, where many generations of Huus relatives are buried. Douglas Scott's remains are interred at the Memory Gardens Cemetery in Livermore, California.

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As depicted in the painting "Tory Refugees on the Way to Canada" by Howard Pyle, the Thaddeus Scott and Rachel Babcock families fled from New York to Canada in 1791. This artwork appeared in Harper's Monthly in December 1901.

Chapter 2 – The Scott Family Line

The Scott Family is the longest of our four primary North America-landed lineages. Verifiable documentation exists for seven generations on the continent we now occupy. Within the realm of reasonable speculation this line includes three, perhaps four, additional generations on North America, before possibly originating in Rattlesden, Suffolk or nearby in the United Kingdom.

The documented journey of the Scott Family begins prior to the American Revolution in Warwick Township, Orange County, New York British Colony. From there it goes to Kingston and Camden East, Upper Canada Province, Great Britain, now Ontario, Canada. The journey then goes to the railroad depot community of Hope Township, Steele County in the newly established state of North Dakota. After about 12 years the family moved to another railroad depot town, Tolna, in Nelson County, North Dakota.

From there the Scott family traveled to Glen Bain, Saskatchewan, yet another railroad depot town, near Vanguard, Saskatchewan. From there the family migrated to Wenatchee, Washington before zigzagging around the county with Harvey Scott's U.S. Coast Guard military service career.

The Documented Scott Line

1. The four Scott Boys are the sons of Harvey Allan Scott (1926 – 1996) and Ann Marie Huus Scott (1930 – 2015) based on birth certificates, and extensive family tradition. These children include Alan Scott (1951-), Bryan Scott (1953-), Conrad Scott (1955 -) and Douglas Scott (1957-2016).

2. Harvey Allan Scott is the son of Hartzell Hardy Scott (1902 – 1970) and Mary Katherine Gaspers Scott (1900 – 1991) based on the original enumerations of the U.S. Census of 1940 showing Harvey as the 12-year-old son of “H.H. Scott” at house number “622” on South Chelan Street in Wenatchee, Washington. A birth certificate is absent, which according to family tradition was lost at an early age and not replaced. Supporting proof of this relationship is a host of historical documents including the Draft Registration Cards (D.D.S. Form 1) of Hartzell (1942) and Harvey (1944) showing the same address of residence, Harvey’s Petition for Naturalization dated Oct. 3, 1946, and the “United States, Social Security Numerical Identification Files (NUMIDENT), 1936-2007.” Other children belonging to the Hartzell and Mary Scott family include Ivan Everett Scott (1925 – 1967) and Ervin F. Scott/Paul M. Matthews (1925-2012).

3. Hartzell is the son Perry Abbott Scott (1863 – 1937) and Florence Ida Johnston Scott (1862-1915) based on a Death Certificate, the original U.S. Census of 1910 enumeration pages A and B showing Hartzell as the 9-year-old son of Perry, and the original 1916 Canadian Census enumeration showing Hartzell as the 14-year-old son of Perry. Other children of Perry and Florence Scott include Lillian, Wilfred, Harold, Lenora, Lylith, and Winfield.

4. Perry is the son of Matthew Scott (1832 – 1899) and Ameilia Abbott Scott (1830-1898) based on the Death Certificate issued Jan. 8, 1937, the original Canadian Census enumerations of 1871 and 1881 showing Perry as the son of Matthew aged 7 and 17, respectively, and the Canadian Marriage Register of Aug. 30, 1883. Other children of Matthew and Ameilia include Wilmott (1856-1910), Lester (1858-1934), Elisha (1859-1931), Jephther (1861-1929), Almirant, Anna L., Frank (b. 1868) and Frederick (1875-1942).

5. Matthew is the son of William Scott (1794 – 1882) and Amarila Hawley Scott (b. 1816) based on the original Canadian Census enumerations of 1861 and 1871 showing that they were part of the same family but not indicating the specific relationship. Other children of William and Amarila Hawley Scott include sons Norman (1819- 1887), A. G. (b. ~1834), John (b. ~1842), and James (b. ~1845) along with six daughters including Adeline, Almira A., Mary Francis, and Anna L., “L,” Mary Jane.

6. William is the son of Thaddeus Scott (1755 – 1846) and Sarah Babcock Scott (1762-1842) based on the Last Will and Testament of Thaddeus dated Nov. 5, 1844. Other children of Thaddeus and Sarah Babcock Scott include Abel Scott (1782-1871), Samuel “Sandy” Scott (1787-1879), Hannah Scott Perry (b. 1791 +/- 6 mos.) and Peter Scott, who appears to have been the youngest son of Thaddeus and Sarah, who was married, had children, and was deceased by the 1844 writing of Thaddeus Scott’s Will.

7. Thaddeus is the husband of Sarah Babcock Scott based on statements in her Upper Canada Land Petition (UCLP) filed Jan. 8, 1812. Sarah is the daughter of Samuel (1735 – 1778) and Rachel Babcock U.E. based on statements in this same UCLP. Other children of Samuel and Rachel include Mary Babcock Kelly, Elizabeth Babcock Lewis, Keziah Babcock Cook, and Benjamin Babcock.

8. Rachel Babcock U.E. is the widow of Samuel Babcock, who enlisted in the British Service in 1776, died in 1778 in New York under unknown conditions, and together with Rachel “... join(ed) the Royal Standard in New York in 1776 ...,” according to her UCLPs and accompanying affidavits filed in Upper Canada on July 8, 1797, and on Jan. 7, 1807.

Great-Great-Great-Great-Great Grandpa Samuel Babcock, Revolutionary War Loyalist

As listed above, documentary evidence illustrates that the sons of Harvey Scott are direct decedents of Samuel Babcock. In 2022 the genealogist, historian and actress Sarah Swift wrote an article about Samuel Babcock with information gathered while doing research on the descendants of Peter Scott, son of Thaddeus Scott and Sarah Babcock Scott.

This article was published in the *Journal of the American Revolution* (JAR). The mission of JAR is to publish “... smart, ideally groundbreaking, historical research and well-written narrative based on primary sources. Regularly featuring NEW research and perspectives, JAR is the leading source of information about the American Revolution and Founding era, one of the fastest growing areas of historical interest.”

With the author’s permission the article “Searching for Samuel’s Service: Stories of the Revolution Revealed Through One Man,” as well as “Information on Thaddeus Scott, Compiled for Bryan Scott,” are now presented.

Searching for Samuel’s Service:

Stories of the Revolution Revealed Through One Man

September 27, 2022 by Sarah Swift

The American Revolution was perhaps America’s first civil war—a dispute that forced neighbors to choose between country and King; to declare themselves Patriots or Loyalists. Modern Americans might be tempted to only focus on the Patriots’ side of events, but I have discovered that by investigating the Loyalists, an ensemble of characters with connections to major events throughout the Revolution—and American history itself—emerges to broaden the story.

In the years following the American Revolution, many Loyalists fled to present-day Canada to remain under the British flag and obtain land as compensation for their service and losses.

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A registry of names was thus created, “to put a Marke of Honor upon the families who had adhered to the Unity of the Empire, and joined the Royal Standard in America before the Treaty of Separation in the year 1783.”¹ This became the U.E. List, which recognized settlers who served the Crown (most often through military service) and ensured their children were eligible for land grants as they came of age or married.

While most names in the U.E. List belonged to soldiers, occasionally the name of a soldier’s widow appears. Widows were often given few details regarding their husband’s service, and the particulars of their involvement in the war become lost to history. Such was the case of one Samuel Babcock, a British soldier who died under unknown circumstances during the war, and his widow, Rachel of Warwick, Orange County, New York. I wanted to know the story behind Samuel, and find out how he met his end.

The Upper Canada Land Petitions contain a bevy of information about Loyalist families and their relationships to one another, and were an obvious place to start. From Rachel Babcock’s Upper Canada Land Petition, made in Adolphustown, 1797:

The memorial of Rachael Babcock Humbly Sheweth That your memorialist’s husband joined the British army in New York in the year 1776 that he afterward, and before the conclusion of the war died in the British Service and left your memorialist a disconsolate widow with a large family of children without any support to lament his loss. That soon after the conclusion of the late war your memorialist removed with her family into this country in order to make a settlement in same, and being now settled therein humbly prays, that in consequence of her husband’s services, your honor would be pleased to order her an assignment of Two hundred acres of land, in any part of this Province not already Located, and your Honour’s memorialist as in duty bound will ever pray.²

This petition was not lodged in the Council Office until 1807. Rachel now required additional evidence to be included in the U.E. List, and sought out affidavits to support her claim. The first affidavit came from Capt. Peter Ruttan, who brought at least fifty men into the 4th Battalion of New Jersey Volunteers and raised a further forty with the King’s Orange Rangers³:

Capt. Peter Rutan of Adolphustown personally appear before me Thomas Dorland Esq. and maketh oath that he was well acquainted with Samuel Babcock and that he joined the British Army in New York in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six and that he, this said Samuel, afterwards and before the conclusion of the war, died in British Service and left a widow with a large family. He further swears that Rachel Babcock now living in Camden is widow to the aforesaid Samuel Babcock who in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety one moved into this Province with a large family of children and has resided therein ever since.⁴

The second affidavit came from Rachel’s son-in-law, William Lewis, husband of Elizabeth Babcock⁵. Of his father-in-law, he stated, “Samuel Babcock join the Royal Standard at New York in the year 1776 and after that and by the end of the war he died and left a widow and seven children who moved to this Province of Upper Canada . . . and continue here ever since⁶.”

Rachel testified in kind for William Lewis’s petition in 1809:

Rachel Babcock Maketh Oath that William Lewis of Camden was a Soldier in Col. William Bayard’s Regt. of Loyalists in New York and that he was sent from New York on secret service to the Jersey and was taken Prisoner at Closter and carried to New City Gaol in the year 1777 and in

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the beginning of 1778 he was released by Governor Clinton and permitted to go to his own home and remain within the limits of three miles⁷.

This gives us our first major clue as to Samuel's possible service: from Lewis's own testimony, we know he served in Lieut. Col. John Bayard's regiment in the British army⁸. Bayard commanded the King's Orange Rangers, a Loyalist Regiment formed in December 1776 by his father, William Bayard.

William Bayard (1729-1804) was a prosperous merchant and head of the leading mercantile house, William Bayard & Company, in New York⁹. An extensive landowner in both New York and New Jersey, he was a descendant of French Huguenots with familial connections to the prominent Livingston, Schuyler, Stuyvesant, Van Cortlandt, and Van Rensselaer families—all of whom had great historical impact on pre-revolutionary America and its development.

Born in New York, Bayard was originally a sympathizer to the American cause, and was elected as a delegate to the 1765 Stamp Act Congress to help devise a unified protest against British taxation. When war came, however, his conservative nature would ultimately not permit him to break from the Crown.

With the creation of the Provincial Service in 1776, the British had to form new regiments quickly and cheaply. Rich, prominent local men were encouraged to raise and command their own units, the idea being they could partially finance the regiments while adding a touch of celebrity to bring in new recruits. The fact that they had little in the way of military experience was often overlooked¹⁰.

Bayard, however, was a former colonel of the Orange County Militia, hence the name of his regiment, the King's Orange Rangers. Though he would not serve in any military capacity, he named one of his sons, John Bayard, to be lieutenant colonel of the regiment, and another, Samuel Vetch Bayard, to be a captain. The rank and file of the King's Orange Rangers were formed primarily from inhabitants of Orange County, New York, and given the information available, it is reasonable to suppose Samuel Babcock served in this regiment.

If we look further back to the Orange County region at the time of the French and Indian War, a Samuel Babcock, aged twenty-four, appears on the muster roll of the New York Provincial troops under Capt. Andreas Underdunk in 1759. His place of birth is recorded as "Tappan" and his trade is listed as "turner" (a lathe operator). Three other Babcocks appear on Underdunk's 1759 muster roll as well: David Babcock, thirty-six, born in Newarktown; William Babcock, forty, born in Kakiat; and James Babcock, twenty-eight, born in Haverstraw¹¹.

In 1760, Samuel Babcock enlisted with David Babcock in Capt. James Howel's company. Samuel is described as a "Labourer, 6'0 ¾" Brown hair Pock Marked."¹² (Absent from this company are William and James Babcock, but there is a William Lewis, age forty, born in Ireland—quite possibly William Lewis' father.)

Armed with this information, we now look to the musters of the King's Orange Rangers: William Babcock, James Babcock, and Samuel Babcock are all listed in Capt. John Coffin's Company of the King's Orange Rangers commanded by Lieut. Col. John Bayard

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on the muster rolls taken at Paulus Hook (now Jersey City) in August 1777 and February 1778 at Fort Knyphausen.

An outbreak of smallpox was ravaging Fort Knyphausen in January 1778. Fort Knyphausen (formerly Fort Washington) was located on the highest natural point of northern Manhattan, just across the Hudson River from Fort Lee in New Jersey. The situation of the garrison was precarious, as described in this letter from Major Geurt DeWint of the King's Orange Rangers:

I have now the honor to represent to Your Excellency the Unhappy situation of this Regiment, with regard to the Small Pox, which Disorder is raging to a most Violent and mortal degree, and of course will spread over the whole Provincial Line unless timely prevented.

As there are a large number particularly in this Regimt. who have not had it, and desirous of having it by Innoculation, as that in all probability will decrease the mortality, I beg your Excellency will direct me how to proceed as to this Regiment.

The Surgeon represents to me that from their living so long on Salt provisions, their Blood must undoubtedly be in a very Corrupted State and from thence unless prepared by Innoculation the disorder must prove fatal to many.

The Surgeon further adds that he can prepare them in the Barracks, and send them down to the General Hospital before the Fever comes on without danger.¹³

The next muster after this event in February 1778 contains an error: Samuel Babcock's name is listed under the column of the dead with the note, "Jan 24," but was then crossed out. If you'll recall, the 1760 description of him says that he was "pock marked," describing the residual effects of smallpox—small indentations in the skin where the individual smallpox sores had been. This means that Babcock had smallpox prior to 1760, making him immune to the disease when it swept through his regiment at Fort Knyphausen.

Babcock appears alive and present on the next muster taken at Fort Knyphausen in April 1778. After April 1778, he was transferred to Capt. Andrew Drier Barclay's company at Harlem, and his death is recorded on the June Muster Roll as June 12, 1778¹⁴.

Crucially, another Samuel Babcock appears on the muster roll of Capt. Daniel Bessonett's Company in the 4th Battalion of New Jersey Volunteers, commanded by Lieut. Col. Abraham Buskirk, prepared at Staten Island in January 1778; on that roll, Babcock is listed as absent due to smallpox¹⁵. The error made on the February muster at Fort Knyphausen has caused many researchers to theorize that the two Samuel Babcocks are one and the same, but this is most certainly a different Samuel Babcock than the one who served in the KOR.

This second Samuel Babcock ended up volunteering for service in Capt. Patrick Ferguson's American Volunteers, a temporary corps made up of volunteers from seven Provincial battalions at New York City to serve at the Siege of Charleston. The 175 officers and men (40 of whom came from the 4th Battalion of NJV) were to serve at the siege, and then return to their battalions at New York. Ferguson, however, received

permission to keep the corps together in South Carolina, where they trained loyalist militia and engaged in minor skirmishes with the rebels. The corps met its end on October 7, 1780, when they were mostly killed, wounded, or captured by over 1,000 rebel woodsmen atop King's Mountain.¹⁶

The problem is, no one took any notice of their casualties once they arrived in the South. Eventually, the missing were simply listed as "prisoners" on the muster rolls of their New York battalions, though what actually happened to them was anyone's guess. In 1781, the New Jersey Volunteers were reorganized and the 4th Battalion became the new 3rd Battalion. On the muster of Major Philip Van Cortland's company, Samuel Babcock is listed as a prisoner up to March 1783¹⁷. After that, he disappears from the records.

Since the American Volunteers were not established until 1779 and were essentially decimated in 1780, I am confident that the Samuel Babcock who served in the New Jersey Volunteers and the American Volunteers is not our Samuel Babcock. The Samuel Babcock we are concerned with is the one who served in the King's Orange Rangers and died at Harlem, New York City, on June 12, 1778, of an unknown cause.

What is so interesting about studying the Loyalists is that invariably, a Patriot follows close behind—they are inextricably linked. One of Samuel's daughters even married a former Patriot! In 1777, David Kelly enlisted in the Continental Army at Ramapo—meaning he fought for the Americans during the war, not the British. Kelly survived the war, and married Mary Babcock in 1784 at the home of William Lewis in Bellvale (a hamlet of Warwick), Orange County, New York. He went to Upper Canada with his wife's family, and would cross Lake Ontario into Jefferson County, New York to collect his pension.

Even William Bayard, commander of the King's Orange Rangers, had a son with patriotic leanings: William Bayard, Jr. was a respected banker and close friends with Alexander Hamilton. He was also the only Bayard to have remained in New York following the war—the others having fled either to England or Nova Scotia where the King's Orange Rangers were disbanded.

Following Alexander Hamilton's duel with Aaron Burr in 1804, Hamilton was brought to William Bayard, Jr.'s Greenwich Village home, where he died the following day.

David Kelly, Samuel's son-in-law, served as a private soldier in Capt. John Sanford's company of Malcolm's Regiment under command of Col. William Malcom and Lt. Col. Arron Burr.¹⁸ By investigating Samuel, we are now only two degrees away from the infamous duel between Burr and Hamilton!

So, there you have it. Samuel Babcock was born about 1735 in Tappan, New York, and worked as a lathe tuner. He had brown hair, smallpox scars, and was just over six feet tall. He served in the King's Orange Rangers and witnessed the smallpox epidemic at Fort Knyphausen, only to die at Harlem five months later. I'd learned all I could about Samuel, but I discovered so much more. Disease, battles, inter-family politics . . . the events that make up this chapter in history are so much more complex than we ever realized. By thoroughly investigating one person—even a common, Loyalist private—you open a window to the stories of the Revolution.

The author wishes to acknowledge the land referenced in this article: the land between Kingston and Napanee in Upper Canada (present-day Ontario) was the original homeland of the Anishinabewaki, Haudenosaunee, and Mississauga peoples, and the land in New York State was the original homeland of the Munsee Lenape.

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- [1] United Empire Loyalists Centennial Committee, *The centennial of the settlement of Upper Canada by the United Empire Loyalists, 1784-1884; the celebrations at Adolphustown, Toronto and Niagara, with an appendix, containing a copy of the U.E. List, preserved in the Crown Lands Department at Toronto* (Toronto: Rose Publishing Co., 1885), 127-128.
- [2] Upper Canada Land Petition of Rachel Babcock (hereafter referred to as UCLP of), Ref.RG 1 L3, Vol. 35, Bundle B 8, Petition 111, Microfilm C-1622 (Library and Archives Canada, hereafter referred to as LAC), 371.
- [3] Alfred E. Jones, "The Loyalists of New Jersey," *Collections of the New Jersey Historical Society; Vol. X* (Newark: New Jersey Historical Society, 1927), 182.
- [4] UCLP of Rachel Babcock, Ref. RG 1 L3, Vol. 35, Bundle B 8, Petition 111, Microfilm C-1622 (LAC), 375.
- [5] UCLP of Elizabeth Lewis, Ref. RG 1 L3, Vol. 286, Bundle L 9, Petition 12, Microfilm C-2126 (LAC), 171.
- [6] UCLP of Rachel Babcock, Ref. RG 1 L3, Vol. 35, Bundle B 8, Petition 111, Microfilm C-1622 (LAC), 373.
- [7] UCLP of William Lewis, Ref. RG 1 L3, Vol. 286, Bundle L 9, Petition 18, Microfilm C-2126 (LAC), 197.
- [8] *Ibid.*, 194.
- [9] Lorenzo Sabine, *Biographical Sketches of Loyalists of the American Revolution, with an Historical Essay* (Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1864), 232.
- [10] Stuart Salmon, *The Loyalist Regiments of the American Revolutionary War 1775-1783* (PhD diss., University of Stirling, 2009), 53, 99, Appendix 2.
- [11] New-York Historical Society, "Muster Rolls of the New York Provincial Troops, 1755-1764," *Collections of the New-York Historical Society for the Year 1891* (New York: Printed for the Society, 1892), 160-161.
- [12] State Historian of the State of New York, "New York Colonial Muster Rolls, 1664-1775, Vol. II," *Third Annual Report of the State Historian of the State of New York, Appendix "M"* (Albany: 1898; Reprinted Baltimore: Clearfield Company, 1999), 614-615.
- [13] Geurt DeWint to William Tryon, January 7, 1778, Sir Henry Clinton Papers, 1750-1838, Vol. 30, Item 6 (William L. Clements Library, Ann Arbor, MI), royalprovincial.com.
- [14] *British Military and Naval Records*, RG 8, "C" Series, Vol. 1908, Microfilm C-4224 (LAC), 310, 323, 357, 379.
- [15] *British Military and Naval Records*, RG 8, "C" Series, Vol. 1858, Microfilm C-4216 (LAC), 486.
- [16] Draper, Lyman C., *King's Mountain and Its Heroes: History of the Battle of King's Mountain, October 7th, 1780, and the Events Which Led to It* (Cincinnati: Peter G. Thomson, 1881).
- [17] *British Military and Naval Records*, RG 8, "C" Series, Vol. 1857, Microfilm C-4216 (LAC), 398.
- [18] Revolutionary War Pension and Bounty-Land Warrant Application Files, Widow's Pension Application File W 11993, Records of the Department of Veterans Affairs, Record Group 15, NARA Microfilm M804, Roll 1466 (National Archives, Washington, D.C.).

In 2024 an email conversation between Sarah Swift and Bryan Scott occurred. Swift's extensive knowledge of the Scott Family's Canadian ancestry came to light, and the following "Information on Thaddeus Scott, Compiled for Bryan Scott" was created to help with the investigations into the Scott family history.

Information on Thaddeus Scott, Compiled for Bryan Scott June 11, 2024 by Sarah Swift sarahjanenewyork@gmail.com

On the First Federal Census of the United States in 1790, Thaddeus Scott is listed as "Head of Family," in Warwick, Orange County, New York.¹ The family was comprised of 1 free white male of 16 years and upwards (Thaddeus Scott); 2 free white males under 16 years (Abel and Samuel "Sandy" Scott); and 3 free white females (probably wife Sarah, and daughters Mary and Rachel Scott).

The Scott family likely began their immigration to Upper Canada shortly after the 1790 Census, as Thaddeus Scott petitioned for land on September 4, 1792 at Kingston.² It is important to note that Thaddeus Scott was not a Loyalist—he was a settler. Up until 1826, most settlers could petition for free land so long as they took the Oath of Allegiance.

According to the records of the Midland District Land Board, Thaddeus Scott arrived with a wife and five children. This could mean there was another child born after the 1790 Census, but before the births of William and Peter Scott (their children born in Upper Canada). Thaddeus was described as a wheelwright from Goshen (the administrative precinct to which Warwick belonged), and was granted 200 Acres of Lot 16 in the 4th Concession of Camden Township.³

In 1844, Thaddeus Scott made his last Will and Testament, which was registered in 1846 following his death (punctuation and paragraphs added for clarity):

“Registered this seventeenth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred

and forty-six at one of the clock P.M. Book H, Page No 534 Mem'l No 2903 Isaac Fraser, D. Regr, County of Addington”

“To the Register of the County of Addington in the Midland District a memorial of will in the words and form following to wit,

“In the Name of God Amen I, Thaddeus Scott of the Township of Camden in the Midland District and Province of Canada, being weak in body but sound in mind, do by these presents make this my last Will and Testament in manner following viz. that is to say, I give and bequeath to my granddaughter Sarah Walbridge all that parcel or portion of lot number Eight in the First Concession of the Township of Camden as aforesaid being situated and lying north-west of the road extending from thence to the river, together with the dwelling houses, out houses, offices with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, including wagon sleigh etc. to be by her possessed for her sole benefit, with free will to dispose of the same whensoever she pleases.

“Also, I bequeath to my daughter Rachel Brown and my aforesaid granddaughter Sarah Walbridge all my household furniture to be by them divided as they may think fit.

“The remaining portion of my holding of lot number Eight as aforesaid extending from the south-east line to the road aforesaid I bequeath to my three sons, Abel Scott residing in the Township of Murray, William Scott residing in the Township of Richmond, and Samuel Scott residing in the Township of Camden to be by them divided share and share alike, with free will to dispose of the same, should they think fit.

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“I further give and bequeath to my aforesaid granddaughter Sarah Walbridge my best hive of bees, together with six sheep and one cow. I bequeath to her daughter Phoebe Walbridge, the yearling heifer. To my deceased son Peter Scott's children, I leave six sheep. The remainder of my stock consisting of two cows, one calf, and six sheep, I leave to my aforesaid daughter Rachel Brown and my aforesaid granddaughter Sarah Walbridge to be by them divided as they may think fit. The other hive of bees I leave to my son William Scott.

“I now appoint as my Trustees to this my last will Mr. Garret Miller and Mr. Artemas Granger, both my next neighbours in the Township of Camden, to see this my last request be fully carried out according to the full intent and meaning of the same.

“I do further leave to my aforesaid granddaughter Sarah Walbridge, my portion or part of hay and straw and grain together with potatoes etc. as is now in my barn and elsewhere for the support of the sheep, cows, etc. Of that portion of land set apart for my three sons, I make this reservation: two acres of the best woodland with rite of passage to the same, I leave to Sarah Walbridge for firing. The expenses of my funeral, my granddaughter Sarah Walbridge will pay.

“This my last Will and Testament I hereby acknowledge and hereunto affix my hand and seal this fifth day of Nov. one thousand eight hundred and forty-four which said will is witnessed by Samuel G. Murray of the said Township of Camden, Esquire and Frederick Bell of Sidney, Yeoman, and Samuel Babcock of Camden aforesaid, Yeoman.”

“And this Memorial thereof is required by me, Sarah Walbridge one of the devisees therein named, to be registered pursuant to Law – as witness my hand and seal the seventeenth day of February in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.”

Signed Sarah Walbridge, L.S.

Signed and Sealed in presence of Samuel Milligan

Isaac Fraser⁴

In the above document, Thaddeus Scott specifically mentions his daughter, Rachel Brown, sons Abel, William, and Samuel, and his deceased son, Peter Scott. His wife Sarah likely died in 1842, and thus is not listed. While there is no mention of daughter Mary, there is no doubt we are dealing with the correct family.

The complete 200 acres of Lot 8 in the 1st Concession of Camden was originally granted by the Crown to Gasper Bower in 1806, who sold 112 acres to Thaddeus Scott in 1821.⁵ As we can see, the majority of his estate was left to his granddaughter, Sarah Wallbridge, daughter of Rachel Scott and Stephen Brown. It was around this time Sarah's marriage to Wing Killey Wallbridge ended by desertion, as Mr. Wallbridge returned to Chautauqua,

New York and married another woman in 1849. Perhaps Thaddeus was aware of their impending estrangement, and wanted to ensure his granddaughter was taken care of.

Sarah and Wing's daughter, Phebe Wallbridge (who inherited Thaddeus' yearling heifer—a young cow), was in Chautauqua with her father for a time.⁶ Her whereabouts between 1851-1870 are unknown, but she eventually returned to Camden Township, appearing on the 1871 Census of Canada with her mother. After that, Phebe can be found consistently in Clarke Township near a number of other Brown and Scott relatives.

Sarah Wallbridge farmed the land on Lot 8 in the 1st Concession of Camden for more than thirty years, never remarrying. She finally sold her 15 acres to John Carr in 1882 and relocated to Clarke Township to be near her daughter. She died in 1888 and was buried in the Brown family cemetery.⁷

Compiled June 11, 2024.

1 First Census of the United States, 1790, Warwick, Orange, New York. Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29, NARA microfilm M637, Roll 6, p. 391, Image 344 (National Archives, Washington, D.C.).

2 Upper Canada Land Petition of Thades Scot, Ref. RG 1 L3, Vol. 493a, Bundle S Misc., 1788-1794, Petition 29, Microfilm C-2832 (Library and Archives Canada, Ottawa, ON), p. 81. Archived content consulted online at collections.canada.gc.ca/microform-digitization.

3 Minutes and records of the Land Boards accumulated by the Executive Council Office, Ref. RG 1 L4, Vol. 7, Doc. Page 346, Microfilm C-14027 (LAC). Consulted online at heritage.canadiana.ca.

4 Deed Books of the Land Registry Office for Addington County, Book H, p. 534, Memorial No. 2903, Microfilm GS4610 (Archives of Ontario, Toronto).

5 Land Registry Office Lennox (LRO 29), Abstract/Parcel Register Book, Lennox (29), Camden, Book 11, Concession 1; Lot 1 to 25. p. 55. Consulted online at OnLand.ca.

6 Seventh Census of the United States, 1850, Chautauqua, Chautauqua, New York. Records of the Bureau of the Census, Record Group 29, NARA microfilm M432, Roll 485, p. 275a (National Archives, Washington, D.C.).

7 Brown Cemetery located on Lot 21 in the 2nd Concession of Clarke Township, now abandoned. Stone information compiled by Clarington Museum and Archives (Bowmanville, ON).

Records of Warwick, Orange County, New York Colony, British North America

After the Revolutionary War concluded in 1783 the new country called the United States of America struggled with paying back its war debt. The Articles of Confederation and the Continental Congress lacked a consistent revenue source or a way to force the colonies to pay for the national government. Eventually, in 1788, a new form of federal government was adopted and the Constitution was ratified. New federal funding mechanisms were agreed to based partly

on populations. To establish state populations the practice of a United States Census was agreed to as part of the Constitution.

The first U. S. Census was conducted in 1790. The family of Thaddeus Scott was listed adjacent to the family of Rachel Babcock, widow of Samuel Babcock and mother of Sarah Babcock Scott. Every ten years since then the census tabulates populations of the states, and provides insight into the lives of Scott Family ancestors. But what about records before this?

During the 1750's and 1760's the British government had waged wars protecting their British North American colonies, such as Pontiac's War (1763) and the French and Indian War (1754-1763).

The Stamp Act of 1765 was one of the first attempts to raise revenue in the Colonies to offset this ongoing expense. This Act required that an official government stamp be applied to all colonial commercial and legal papers, newspapers, pamphlets, cards, almanacs, and dice. This was a common revenue technique in England, and the expectation was that it would raise significant money for the Crown from the North American Colonies.

During this time Francis Baird was a successful printer in New York City. As the Stamp Act created havoc with his publishing businesses, he decided to liquidate his city interests and buy 197 acres in the country, in Warwick, Orange County, about 60 miles outside of Manhattan. He built a tavern, a general store and a home, all on the major thoroughfare through the area, the King's Highway. <https://www.warwickhistory.org/bairds-tavern/> https://albertwisner-montage.auto-graphics.com/#/item-details/entities_5516

As part of his business he sold necessities to the local residents who sometimes did not have ready cash. He kept a record of what he was owed in a ledger. Some of these ledgers exist today and are viewable online.

The 1773-74 and 1785-86 ledgers index and document scans are available through the Albert Wisner Public Library Digital Collections. The 1785-86 Baird's Tavern Ledgers show on pages 60 and 61 accounts for "Thadius Scot," and on pages 80 and 81 show transactions for Rachel Babcock. They show that Thadeus Scott and Rachel Babcock were customers at Baird's Tavern, in Warwick, New York, during the 1785-1786 period. Thaddeus would have been 30 or 31 years old during this time, and is believed to have married Sarah Babcock, Samuel and Rachel Babcock's grown daughter.

Going twelve years further back into the pre-Revolutionary War period, the 1773-1774 Baird's Tavern Ledgers show accounts for an "Abel Scott," who may have been the father of "Thadius Scott." It is the only person listed in that time period with the "Scott" surname.

https://orange.nygenweb.net/assessment_01.htm

An assessment roll is a public record containing information about property and individual pieces of land. Essentially, it's a tax roll that lists every property within a jurisdiction. Abel Scott is listed in the 1775 Assessment Roll for the Warwick area of Orange County. Because he is listed in this Assessment Roll, it proves Abel Scott owned property in the Warwick area just prior to the Revolutionary War.

A BRIEF HISTORY: 1634 - 2025

Alan, Bryan, Conrad and Douglas Scott had the pleasure of experiencing many parts of the United States while growing up. One of the first things their mother did when arriving in a new location was to scout out the nearest Lutheran Church and begin the family's practice of attending weekly church services and Sunday school. If this behavior is a fundamental part of human nature, Scott ancestors would behave similarly, and early church records in colonial Warwick could provide the evidence.

The oldest churches in this New York British Colony sometimes kept records of their new members. The Old School Baptist Church in Warwick kept records of their members as far back as 1765, and these records have been transcribed and are now available online, thanks to a Daughters of the American Revolution genealogy project of the early 1950's.

The listing includes the following entries, assumed to be of new members for a given year:

Rachel Babkack	1774
Kashiah Babcok	1774
Mary Babkok	1788
Widow Babkok	1788
Sarah Scott	1788

https://albertwisnerlibrary.org/Factsandhistory/History/OSBMembers1765_1830Alpha.htm

As described in the book "The Loyalists in Ontario: The Sons and Daughters of the American Loyalists of Upper Canada" by William D. Reid (2015), Rachel Babcock's children during the years listed include Kaziah, Mary, and Sarah, whom by 1780 is believed had married Thaddeus Scott. Missing from this church listing of new members would be Rachel's daughter Elizabeth and son Benjamin. All five children appear in Camden East, Upper Canada, and file land petitions between 1809 and 1835.

According to the 1790 U.S. Census there were 18,478 residents in Orange County, with 3,603 in Warwick Township. In 1774 and 1775, the dates of the early church records and the assessment roll, there might have been considerably fewer residents of Warwick. So, it appears that these entries are Scott Family ancestors, at least to a reasonable certainty.

However, a search of the first U.S. Census from 1790 lists 71 Scott heads of families (male and female) throughout the entire state of New York. Seven of those Scotts are in Orange County, where Warwick is located. There were 14 Scotts recorded as living in two of the adjacent counties, Ulster (six) and Dutchess (eight) counties. And in the county of the big city, New York County, there were 12 Scott heads of families recorded.

For comparison purposes, this same 1790 Census shows a total population of the entirety of New York state as 340,120, including 161,822 free white males and 152,320 free white females.

<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=cool.ark:/13960/t2p564q8g&seq=5>
<https://orange.nygenweb.net/index.htm>

The Less-Documented Scott Ancestral Line: 1634-1755

Exactly how the Thaddeus Scott family ended up in the small town of Warwick, New York British Colony, before the Revolutionary War is a mystery. The biggest pre-War colonial cities in New England were Boston and Philadelphia, with New York coming in third. The Hudson River valley was settled by the Dutch in the early 1600's, and the British took it over in 1664. It became increasingly important over the next 100 years due in large part to the Hudson River shipping lane.

Three Scott heads of families are listed in New Windsor, Orange County, New York in the 1790 Census: William, David and Robert. New Windsor is east of Warwick by about 27 miles, on the Hudson River, and the town might have been settled earlier than inland Warwick. In the same area is where another Scott family resided in 1790, in New Cornwall, Thomas Scott.

It was common practice to name a first son after a father, so the Abel Scott son of Thaddeus and Sarah implies that Abel had been Thaddeus' father's name. When Thaddeus and Sarah named their daughter Rachel, it may have been in honor of Sarah's mother, Rachel Babcock. When daughter Rachel later married Stephen Brown, the couple named their first daughter Sarah, presumably after Rachel's mother, Sarah Babcock Scott.

It could be that Thaddeus and Sarah Scott named their first son after Thaddeus' dad (Abel), and their second son after Sarah's dad (Samuel), and their third son (William) after one of the Thaddeus' uncles, or the King of England from 1689 to 1702, William III, also known as William of Orange. An interesting side note is that Orange County was named in honor of William of Orange, William III.

Another bit of conjecture entails a John Scott from New Haven County, Connecticut. During the French and Indian Wars, which ran from 1754 to 1763, male citizens would volunteer for short terms of Indian-fighting service. This service would be documented in Muster Rolls, for record keeping and payment purposes. The route from New Haven to the site of the battles in central and western New York would take fighters through Warwick on their way to and from the hostilities.

The "Rolls of Connecticut Men in the French and Indian Wars, 1755-1762" shows a John Scott (1726-?) enlisting on Sept. 11, 1755, and being discharged on November 29 of the same year (page 54). The next year John Scott enlists on April 9, 1756 and is listed as having deserted on May 18, 1756 (page 141). Could he have fathered a child on his first trip through Warwick, and been presented with a child on his second trip? If he had minimal prospects back in New Haven, John Scott might have seized the opportunity to start a family closer to the frontier of the colonies. He might have named his son after a lesser-known member of the Biblical Apostles, Thaddeus. The birth dates of this John Scott (1726) and Abel Scott (1730) are close to one another.

Historical study describes westward and southward migration paths for settlers who populated the Massachusetts Bay Colony in the early to middle 1600s. After establishing settlements around present-day Boston, settlers moved to the surrounding countryside when they were brave

enough to tolerate the threat of Native Americans and persuasive enough to convince their fellow settlers to allow the expansion. Political and religious agreements were in place before anyone set foot on dry land, and for some these constraints were annoying.

That's why certain groups of early arrivers only stayed a short while, three-to-five years, in their first residences around Boston. Then groups of families moved south to the Providence area of Rhode Island, and west to the shores of the Connecticut River and the present-day area of Springfield. Once near the Connecticut River the expansion was mostly south along the river, with establishments in the Hartford and New Haven, Connecticut areas.

In the book "Mobility and Migration: East Anglian Founders of New England, 1629-1640" Roger Thompson has researched The Great Migration, a mass movement of Puritans from a five-county region of eastern England to the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Church leaders assembled families and individuals to journey by foot and then by boat to the area around Boston. The book examines the motivations and practical details of physical movements on both sides of the Atlantic.

From the Boston area certain families followed their church leaders to relocate to the Connecticut River Valley, which includes today's cities of Springfield, Hartford and New Haven, and to what is now Rhode Island. Listed in this journey are several with the Scott surname that arrived in 1634, including a Thomas Scott, and brothers Richard and Robert Scott. This book lists a John Scott (1635-1689) from Woodbury in the Devon County of England, arriving with his family in 1643. The family settled in Springfield. Records imply that this John Scott was married in 1659, and between 1663 and 1683 had eight children, including a William Scott born in 1676.

Tracking the Scott lineage from the Puritan Great Migration era to the high-confidence connection of Abel Scott and the provable lineage beginning at Thaddeus Scott, involves some acknowledged speculation.

Following this chain of ancestral speculation goes back through Abel or John Scott, a Jonathan Scott Jr. (1696-?), a Jonathan Scott (1666-1745), an Edmund Scott (1611-1691) and then to one of the four Scotts just mentioned in the Great Migration literature, (Thomas Scott from Rattlesden, Richard and Robert Scott from Glemsford, or John Scott from Woodbury, all in England). We might then arrive in England of the 1600's in areas that were centers of Puritan religious beliefs.

In 1634 Richard Kimball led a relatively large company from this area to the Massachusetts Bay Colony as part of the wave of emigration called The Great Migration, which included the period 1620-1640. This Great Migration resulted in an estimated 80,000 people leaving England, with about 20,000 going to New England and 20,000 going to each of Ireland, the West Indies, and the Netherlands.

However, Abel Scott's ancestors may have come to Warwick, Orange County, New York British Colony through New York City. This would have occurred after the colony was ceded to the British in 1664 as a result of England's victory over the Netherlands in one of the several wars of

the 17th century, and after the land was sold to proprietors. Proprietors then began to break the land up into small, resalable parcels. The Orange County area was kept undeveloped into the early 1700's by this process.

Reading back in time from the four Scott Boys there's Harvey, Hartzell, Perry, Matthew, William, Thaddeus, Abel (or John), Jonathan, Jonathan, Edmund, and then one of the four Scotts who traveled from England to North America in 1634 or 1643, Thomas, Robert, Richard or John. That is eleven generations on this continent.

Geographically speaking the transition goes from England to the Boston area, to the Connecticut River Valley and Hartfield, then to New Haven, and then to Warwick, Orange County, New York British Colony, with the documented presence of Thaddeus Scott, Samuel and Rachel Babcock, and Sarah Babcock.

The book "History of Orange County, New York" by E.M. Ruttenber and L.H. Clark presents a list of all the 82 deeds created between 1709 and 1775. The introductory passage begins:

"The granting of immense tracts of land aroused the attention of the English government in 1698. Investigation followed and resulted in annulling the patent to Capt. Evans, by act of the Assembly, May 12, 1699. Notwithstanding the policy of issuing patents for small tracts, upon which the repeal of the Evans Patent was predicated, was abandoned in the (sic) almost immediately following issue of the Wawayanda, Minisink, and similar large grants, the territory which the Evans Patent covered was conveyed in small tracts by patents issued at different periods from 1701 to 1775, but principally prior to 1750, and were — exclusive of those not included in the present boundaries of the county — as follows: (here is described the owner, number of acres, and date of 82 deeds)."

A search of this list of original proprietors and subsequent deed holders through 1775 fails to find the surname Scott, or Babcock. These families did not appear to own land in Orange County prior to the Revolutionary War, or at least notice-worthy parcels. It may be that they worked in trades or farmed, and rented or leased properties.

A Genealogical Obsession: New England Marriages Prior to 1700

Over a thirty-year-period Clarence Almon Torrey visited every historical record location he could think of throughout New England. He searched about 2,000 books and manuscripts and ended up with a listing of 37,000 married couples residing in the British North American colonies between the years 1620 and 1700. His comprehensive list includes the names of just about every married couple living in New England before 1700, their marriage date or the birth year of a first child, the maiden names of over two-thirds of the wives, the birth and death years of both partners, mention of other marriages, the residences of every couple, and an index of names.

This 1985 epic work, which has spawned multiple Supplements and additional scholarship, includes 41 listings for Scott surname marriages. Several sets of unions follow the previously

stated migration path, that is, west from the Boston area to the Connecticut River/Springfield area and then south to Hartford and New Haven Connecticut areas, or south from Boston to Providence and coastal Rhode Island and then west through Long Island and Connecticut.

While not a 100% certainty, this secondary historical source supports the notion that our line of Scott ancestors migrated to Orange County, New York Colony from the Boston area. There is also a strong likelihood that our Scott Ancestors came from England in the early-to-middle 1600's.

Below is a copy of pages compiled in 2003 documenting early church records in Warwick, New York. Selected are the entries that may be related to Rachel Babcock, the Scott Boys' great-great-great-great grandmother, and her daughters.

Members of the Old School Baptist Church

Warwick, NY

1765-1830

Copied by Mrs. Frank (Grace Pelton) Holbert from the Original Records

Published in *The Warwick Advertiser* 1952 and 1953

(Oct. 2, 1952; Nov. 17, 1952; February 26, 1953 & other issues)

Transcription by S. Gardner

March 2003

Introduction

The following list was transcribed from the original records by Grace Pelton Holbert in the early 1950's, apparently as part of It was also published in Cemetery, Church, and Town Records Vol. 225A pg. 1-8, by the D.A.R. Regarding the meaning of the entries, each year or span of years is preceded by a description, which seems to aim at sorting out the difference between "new member" lists that were kept, and "members mentioned in the record" for a time period. As with all institutions, the method of record keeping appears to have changed from time to time: the early lists appear to be new members only, yet later lists contain names that are repeats of past named members, and were perhaps extracted from contexts other than a member list, in the records. We cannot verify this, as the original records have disappeared from public view, and may never be found. We give a list of the introductory sentences below, and leave more exact interpretation of the information in the lists to the reader:

- "List of first members, 1765"
- "Members in 1766"
- 1767-1788 (No descriptive sentence)
- "The following names appear on the records for the year 1790"
- "The following is a list of the men and women who joined the Warwick Old School Baptist Church in the years from 1790 to 1800"
- "The following names appear on the records for the years 1800-1810"
- "The following names appear on the records for the years 1810-1820"
- "The following names appear on the records for the years 1820-1830"

The transcription divided the names into men and women's lists, and we have preserved this ("M" or "W") to aid in cases where the gender is not clear from the given name.

A BRIEF HISTORY: 1634 - 2025

Armstrong	Susanna	W	1800-1810
Atwood	Henry	M	1788
Atwood	Joseph	M	1800-1810
Atwood	Joseph	M	1810-1820
Avah	Elsathan	M	1767
Babcock	Rachel	W	1810-1820
Babcock	Kashiah	W	1774
Babcock	Rachel	W	1774
Babcock	Mary	W	1788
Babcock	Widow	W	1788
Baily	Sarah	W	1788
Baley	Sarah	W	1800-1810
Barney	Benjamin	M	1820-1830
Barnes	Benjamin	M	1810

<https://www.albertwisnerlibrary.org/Factsandhistory/History/Genealogy.htm>

Rachel Babcock's Post-Revolutionary War Situation

The records show that Rachel Babcock was the widow of a member of the British army, Samuel Babcock. As such, her position in the Warwick town community during and following the hostilities would be difficult. She would be subject to ridicule, shaming, and psychological torment as well as the confiscation of property and loss of assets to the victorious Patriot government, and certainly would be the victim of retribution. Atrocities were committed by both sides during the war. Her children and their families would be victims of the same hatred and rage from the former British North America Colony citizens who ended up on the winning side.

A first-hand account of the type of sufferings Rachel Babcock might have endured survives to this day in the "Diary of Grace Growden Galloway," the daily log of Grace Growden Galloway's struggles as a Loyalist wife during the post-War era. Galloway was the wife of British Loyalist Joseph Galloway, an attorney who came from a wealthy land-owning family and was politically well connected. During the Revolution he advised the British on political, military and legal tactics, and was included, with his daughter, in the British evacuation of New York.

The "Diary of Grace Growden Galloway" describes the severe hardships, including the confiscation of her property due to her husband's anti-independence stance, which led to the loss of her social standing and pride. Both she and Rachel Babcock likely faced the same hardships, and like Grace Calloway, Rachel Babcock was left to face her ostracism without her husband.

At the conclusion of the Revolutionary War Great Britain managed its remaining North American territory as the Province of Quebec. This territory included all of today's Canada, with only the Maritime Provinces and the today's Province of Quebec being settled. Today's Province of Ontario was largely unpopulated by Europeans.

The war's official conclusion occurred on September 3, 1783 with the signing of the Treaty of Paris. This treaty had been under negotiation for almost a year and included provisions on how previous British citizens who sided with the Crown, the Loyalists, would be treated. The British

expressed serious concerns about the treatment of those who had sided with them during the conflict.

The Loyalists fleeing the United States were sent by the British to all reasonable areas, since they knew that to stay would mean being treated with vicious hostility by local governments. Some scholars write that no less than 30,000 were forced from their homes and re-settled in the Bahamas, Florida, the British West Indies, and Canada. So large were the numbers that were sent to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick that the British commander of New York sought out other outlets for the hundreds still to be relocated. This is why he turned his attention to Upper Canada.

Treaty terms required the British to abandon their last remaining outpost, which was New York City, on a certain day. Arrangements were made for a fleet of ships to sail for Upper Canada by way of the St. Lawrence River. During September, October and November former British North American citizens assembled in New York, and they and the military prepared to leave. Finally, on November 25, the British military and a large contingent of Loyalists left the country. Today the departure is celebrated as “Evacuation Day.”

During this same period the British government began land surveying in Upper Canada on the north side of Lake Ontario, establishing four township areas, one for each of the four leaders of assembled civilian groups.

Lord Dorchester’s Proclamation

In order to ease the suffering of those who had assisted Great Britain *and* to populate today’s Ontario, British laws were enacted to provide for 200 acres of free land, lowered taxes, supplies, financial assistance, and compensation for losses suffered as a result of supporting the Crown during the “American War of Independence,” as the British refer to it.

The most famous of these government policies is “Lord Dorchester’s Proclamation” of 1789.
<https://uelac.ca/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/Lord-Dorchester-Proclamation.pdf>

In 1783 the British government in London was faced with a perplexing situation in dealing with their North American Colonies. For over 100 years the government had treated the Colonies as part of the Kingdom, and most of the colonial elites had ties with their counterparts in the English government and high society. Great Britain had recently won a series of European wars, and yet they had lost the conflict to maintain control over 13 rural communities across the Atlantic.

One-fifth to one-third of the colonial population supported the British during the war. These were many of the most-successful families, the best-educated families, who had the most to lose because they were integral to government and commerce. An equal number were similarly situated as Patriots, with the largest percentage of the population in the middle, not choosing sides.

While the conflict was underway the British evacuated as many as 100,000 people, removing them from harm’s way. But when the Treaty of Paris was signed in 1783 formally ending the

war, the British were the losers and not in a strong position to assure the safety of the tens of thousands who supported the government, a government that had provided stability, support and safety in the British North American colonies. The best that the government could hope for was to provide for an adequate landing zone in a British territory outside of the colonies.

At the time Great Britain controlled all of the territory north of New England, a territory then called the Province of Quebec. Guy Carleton, 1st Baron Dorchester KB, served as Governor of the Province of Quebec from 1768 to 1778, concurrently serving as Governor General of British North America. While the French-speaking area along the St. Lawrence River in what is now Quebec was somewhat populated, the upper reaches of the river and the vast territory around the Great Lakes had almost no English-speaking population.

Lord Dorchester issued a proclamation to promote settling of this area with refugees from the war, the Loyalists. Offered were tracts of free land, provisions, compensation for war losses and no taxes, all available for submitting written petitions (Upper Canada Land Petitions or UCLP). The petition program ran from 1783 to 1841.

These inducements were offered to those who had actively supported the British side until the signing of the war-ending treaty. The program was also open to others who had not supported the British side but whom were looking for a better future, people known today as “economic refugees.” About 8,000 Loyalists arrived in Upper Canada, today’s Ontario,

While there were several programs of this type, the most famous was “Lord Dorchester’s Proclamation” of 1789. *Lord Dorchester’s Proclamation*, <https://uelac.ca/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/Lord-Dorchester-Proclamation.pdf>

As noted earlier, Scott family ancestors Thaddeus Scott and his mother-in-law Rachel Babcock were recorded in Warwick, Orange County, New York, in the first U.S. Census on the original enumeration page 392 (page 147/153 of the later-published census record). The census began on Monday, August 2, 1790, and was finished within 9 months, under the rules and directions established in an Act of Congress approved March 1, 1790.

Page 147/153 of the published census record:
<https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=coo1.ark:/13960/t2p564q8g&seq=153>

It is likely that the Rachel Babcock and Thaddeus Scott families traveled to the western portion of the Province of Quebec at about the same time as the Constitutional Act of 1791, also known as the Canada Act, was passed in the British Parliament. This law created two provinces, Upper Canada (Ontario) and Lower Canada (French-speaking Quebec) out of the previous single province.

Loyalists and settlers from the United States had been receiving land grants and other considerations from the British government during the war and especially after the 1783 Treaty of Paris ended the war. Today many cities celebrate the Loyalists arriving in large numbers in June, 1784, with Loyalist Day or Loyalist Arrival Day festivities.

By Summer, 1792, the Scott-Babcock party had arrived in Canada, as Thaddeus Scott petitioned the Midland District Land Board in Kingston, Upper Canada, on September 4, 1792, for his 200 acres of land, claiming to be a Loyalist. "The Memorial of Thadeus Scott, Loyalist," the petition can be read:

29

To his Excellency John Graves Simcoe Lieutenant Governor of the
Upper Province of Canada, in Council to VP

The Memorial of Thadeus Scot Loyalist

Assembly Sheweth

That your Excellency's Memorialist being always firmly
attached to the British Government and Constitution
is very desirous of becoming a Resident in this District
Where he humbly begs that the same portion of land may
be assigned him, as hath been usually granted to other
Subjects of his description . . .

And Your Excellency's Memorialist as in duty bound shall ever
Remain

Thadeus Scot

Kingston
Septemr 4. 1792

The Upper Canada Land Petition of Loyalist Thadeus Scot, stating that he has "... being always firmly attached to the British Government and Constitution ..."

<https://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/microform-digitization/006003-119.02-e.php?q2=29&q3=2636&sqn=81&tt=1231&PHPSESSID=oe6oslqdb0jq7i78g56b5sre7>

To the Honorable Peter Russell ^{III} Administrator of
the Government of the Province of Upper Canada
In Council

The memorial of Rachael Babcock
Humbly Sheweth

That your memorialist's husband
joined the British Army in New York in the year
1776 that he afterwards, and before the conclusion
of the war died in the British Service and left
your memorialist a disconsolate Widow with
a large family of Children without any
means to lament his loss. That soon after the
Conclusion of the late war your memorialist
remained with her family into this Country in
order to make a settlement in the same, and being
now settled therein humbly prays that in con-
sequence of her Husband's Services your hono-
rable be pleased to order her an Assignment
of Two hundred acres of Land, in any part of
this Province not already Located, and your
Honors memorialists as in duty bound will ever
pray -

Rachael ^{her} Babcock
mak

Addyston July 8th 1777.

A BRIEF HISTORY: 1634 - 2025

For her part, Rachel Babcock petitioned the land boards for 200 acres of land in Lennox & Addington County, Upper Canada/Ontario, in 1797 and in 1807. Pictured above is the UCLP from 1797 that was written in Adolphustown, Upper Canada/Ontario. She states that her "... husband joined the British Army in New York in the year 1776, that he afterwards and before the conclusion of the war died in the British Service and left your memorialist a disconsolate widow with a large family of children ..." Other affidavits filed written by Samuel Babcock's superior officer confirmed the facts and the relationship Rachel Babcock states.

<https://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/microform-digitization/006003-119.02-e.php?q3=2362&sqn=371&tt=1073&q2=29&interval=&PHPSESSID=acirpuo9oitpm450elvju0eil>

The His Honor Isaac Brock Esq^r President
Major General Canadas's Majesty's Council in
Upper Canada V. P. P. P.

in Council

The Petition of Sarah Scott Wife of Thaddeus
Scott of Cananda your Petitioner humbly sheweth that
she is the Daughter of Rachel Babcock Et. C.

Loyalist of Cananda and that she has never received
any Lands or order for Land from the Crown wherefore
she Prays that your Honor will be please to Grant
her two Hundred acres of the West Land of the town
and Permit Thomas Ireland Esq^r of a doct^r to Town to
Locate and take out the Deed when Completion your
Petitioner as in Duty Bound shall Ever Pray

Midland District

January 8th 1812

Sarah X Scott

Isaac Scott

Sarah Scott Maketh Oath and Verith that she is
the Person within the Petition her self above to be
and that she has never received any Lands or order for Lands
from the Crown

Taken before me at
Cananda this 15th day of January 1812

Wm. C. B. Esq^r

I hereby certify that Sarah Scott signed the above
Petition in my Presence and that she is the Person
she Describes her self to be and that she never has
received any Land or order for Land from the Crown
to the best of my Knowledge and Belief

Wm. C. B. Esq^r

On the preceding page is Sarah Babcock Scott's Upper Canada Land Petition of January 8, 1812, in which she states that she is the wife of Thaddeus Scott of Camden, daughter of Rachel Babcock U.E. of Camden, that she is asking for two hundred acres of land.

<https://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/microform-digitization/006003-119.02-e.php?q2=29&q3=2614&sqn=1168&tt=1282&PHPSESSID=npfo6qij0n1rpue06msk2mqnj1>

Observations on Upper Canada Land Petitions

It is interesting to note that of these three Upper Canada Land Petitions both Rachel Babcock and Sarah Scott used an intermediary to write out their petitions, while Thaddeus appears to have written his own. As was common for those who could not read and write, the two women made their mark next to their name, which was duly witnessed.

It is also interesting to note that from reading the dates of Thaddeus Scott's Land Petition and the minutes and records of the Lands Board Commission, where his petition was approved, there seems to be a gap of just one day. His Land Petition was prepared on Tuesday, one day before the Wednesday meeting of the Lands Board, Sept. 4, 1792 and Sept. 5, 1792, respectively. This is based on a review of the Lands Board Commission minutes just in front of and behind Thaddeus' approval, which are both on Wednesdays, according to a review of the 1792 calendar.

It seems safe to conclude that it was common knowledge that the Land Board Commission met on Wednesdays, and if a person had a land petition to be considered, it had better be turned in by Tuesday.

The Warwick-Camden East Route

The 1790 U.S. Census clearly establishes the residence of the Rachel Babcock and Thaddeus Scott families in Warwick Township, Orange County, New York during the summer of the year. The official start-date of the census was August 1, 1790, and it was completed within nine months, so by April 30, 1791. Thaddeus Scott's September 4, 1792 Upper Canada Land Petition clearly states that his family had by then moved to the Kingston area of Upper Canada. It is most likely that the families made their trip in Summer of 1791 or 1792, due to the known weather conditions.

Loyalists had been fleeing the Colonies since the commencement of the Revolutionary War hostilities. Those with money often booked passage to England for the duration of the war, which most Loyalists believed would be short. After all, the United Kingdom was one of the most powerful nations on earth, with an all-conquering army and navy, while the Colonies had only a part-time militia experienced in fighting skirmishes with Indians. Moneyed Loyalists could also flee to the Maritime Provinces of today's Canada or to the Caribbean islands.

Those Loyalists with fewer resources had to take other actions to escape their situation. One option was to take a small boat and use a well-established water and land route north to the United Kingdom's Province of Quebec, where beginning in 1784 land was being given away to those claiming to be Loyalists as well as settlers who would swear an oath to the Crown.

Of the several ways to get to the undeveloped land of the western Quebec Province, later known as Upper Canada, and even later known as Ontario, all were by a water.

An excellent resource describing just about every aspect of the Loyalist migration is “The History of the Settlement of Upper Canada (Ontario) with Special Reference to the Bay of Quinte,” by William Cardiff, M.D., M.R.C.S.E.. This book, available online at the Archive.org website, includes over 670 pages of interesting information on the people and events that occurred during the period of Scott Family immigration to and early residency in Canada.

In his section on travel during the settlement period he describes the four primary routes possible for Europeans to reach Upper Canada. One heavily used route was from the port of New York up the Hudson River. The others were using the St. Lawrence River, the Mississippi River, and the Potomac River and French Creek to reach Lake Erie.

https://archive.org/details/historyofsettlem00cann_0/page/n3/mode/2up
<https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/54554/pg54554-images.html>

“The distance from New York to Lake Ontario is laid down as being 500 miles. From New York Bay to Albany, the Hudson is navigable, 180 miles. Ten miles north of Albany the river divides into two branches. The western branch is the Mohawk and leads to Rome, formerly Fort Stanwix. A branch of the Mohawk, Wood Creek, leads toward Oneida Lake, which was reached by a portage.

“From Oneida Lake, the larger lake, Ontario, is reached by the Oswego River. Weld* probably refers to this route when he says that the distance over which boats had to be hauled by land, (perhaps, from New York to Ontario) was altogether thirty miles.

“This was no doubt the most speedy route by which to reach Upper Canada from the Hudson. Frequent reference is made to it, in the accounts of journeying, by the U. E. Loyalists, which have come under notice. It was by far the most commonly traveled way, taken by those who came into Canada after the close of the war. And, it is stated, in 1796, that the chief part of the trade between New York and the lake is by this way.”

See Page 131, “History of the settlement of Upper Canada (Ontario) with special reference to the Bay Quinté” by William Cardiff, 1869.

Isaac Weld Jr. is an early writer of American history. He wrote “*Travels Through the States of North America and the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada During the Years 1795, 1796 and 1797*” based on a three-year completed tour just a few years after the Scott and Babcock families made the trip. The book was published in 1799.

Beginning on page 263 this book describes the passage from New York City up the Hudson on a sloop, arriving in Albany at 4 am on the 4th of July. The trip includes funny observations of the people Weld meets, the geological sights, and descriptions of all manner of flora and fauna. He published an excellent drawing of Cohoz (Cohoes) Fall, near where the Mohawk River joins the Hudson River. Today’s TripAdvisor website has pictures that equal but do not surpass Weld’s

engravings, and says it is the second highest waterfall in New York State.

<https://archive.org/details/travelsthroughst01weld/page/n7/mode/2up?view=theater>

It is reasonable to assume that the Rachel Babcock-Thaddeus Scott party probably consisted of ten people, those listed in the first U.S. Census conducted in 1790. While we do not know the names of the party members, we do know that the census recorded that Rachel Babcock's household had two free-white males 16 years of age or older, and two free-white females. The males were likely son Benjamin Babcock and the husband of one of the daughters, probably David Kelly, who married Mary in 1784. The females were Rachel and one of the daughters, Mary most likely, or Elizabeth or Keziah.

The Scott family consisted of one free-white male sixteen or older, Thaddeus, two free-white males under sixteen, sons Abel and Samuel (Sandy), and three free-white females, mother Sarah Babcock Scott and daughters Rachel and Mary.

William Reid, in *"The Loyalists in Ontario: the Sons and Daughters of the American Loyalists of Upper Canada,"* lists Rachel's children as Mary Babcock Kelly, Elizabeth Babcock Lewis, Keziah Babcock Cook, Sarah Babcock Scott, and Benjamin Babcock. He also states that these children all filed Upper Canada Land Petitions to receive free land between 1809 and 1835, and all are listed as residing in Camden East, Upper Canada.

Today West Point is the nearest city to Warwick on the Hudson River, about 27 miles away. Highland Falls and Newburgh are a little bit to the north of West Point, and a little farther away at 28 miles from Warwick. Any one of these ports could have been how the Scott-Babcock party reached the Hudson River.

One less expensive route, perhaps, is to go by overland foot. Using today's backroads and state highways as a guide, one could walk from Warwick, New York, to Kingston, Upper Canada, and cover about 336 miles, according to today's iPhone map apps. It would mean crossing the St. Lawrence River, and dealing with an elevation increase and decrease of over 24,448 feet. With four small children in tow, the overland route might be a challenge, and unlikely.

PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA MICROFILMED 1955

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A BRIEF HISTORY: 1634 - 2025

Page 2 } Province of *Ontario*
Census of 1871 }

District No. 63

Sub-District *d Township of Richmond*

Page 2

Schedule No. 1.—Nominal Return of the Living.

Pharm R. Chapman
Enumerated } Census of 1871.

Standard Information of Population						Name	Sex	Age	Born within last twenty months	Country or Province of Birth	Religion	Ethnic	Profession, Occupation or Trade	Married or widowed	Married within last twelve months	Education			Infirmary			Date of Operation and Remarks	
Years	Months	Days	Months	Days	Years											Months	Days	Years	Months	Days	Years		Months
						<i>Howley</i>	<i>Stacy</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>3</i>		<i>Ontario</i>	<i>W. H.</i>	<i>English</i>										
						<i>May</i>	<i>Ed.</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>1</i>		"	"	"										
						<i>Scott</i>	<i>William</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>76</i>		"	<i>M. B.</i>	"	<i>Farmer</i>	<i>m</i>								
						"	<i>Amarilla</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>67</i>		"	"	"										
						"	<i>James M. B.</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>25</i>		"	"	"	<i>Farmer</i>	<i>m</i>								
						<i>William R.</i>	<i>Scott</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>3</i>		<i>to State</i>	"	"										
						<i>Scott</i>	<i>Matthew</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>38</i>		<i>Ontario</i>	<i>M. B.</i>	"	<i>Farmer</i>	<i>m</i>								
						"	<i>Amelia</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>40</i>		"	<i>M. B.</i>	<i>German</i>										
						"	<i>Wilmot</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>14</i>		"	"	<i>English</i>	<i>Farmer</i>									
						"	<i>Lester</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>13</i>		"	"	"										
						"	<i>Elisha</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>11</i>		"	"	"										
						"	<i>Jepther</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>9</i>		"	"	"										
						"	<i>Perry</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>7</i>		"	"	"										
						"	<i>Frank</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>5</i>		"	"	"										
						<i>Chapman</i>	<i>William</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>43</i>		<i>England</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Farmer</i>	<i>m</i>									
						"	<i>Edmund</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>38</i>		<i>Ontario</i>	<i>W. H.</i>	"										
						"	<i>Ruth</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>17</i>		"	"	"										
						"	<i>William's</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>10</i>		"	"	"										
						"	<i>Edward</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>8</i>		"	"	"										
						"	<i>Charles</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>5</i>		"	"	"										

This 1871 Canadian Census show the families of William and Matthew Scott listed sequentially. The elderly William (76) and wife Amarilla (67) include their son James M.B. Scott (25) and grandson William R. Scott (3) in their household. The Matthew (38) and Amelia (40) Scott household includes sons Wilmot (14), Lester (13), Elisha (11), Jepther (9), Perry (7) and Frank (5). Perry would serve as the Informant on his older brother Elisha's Death Certificate 60 years later.

What the Press of 1800's says about our Scott Ancestors

Once established in Upper Canada the Scott Family grew and thrived. Multiple land grants of 200 acres allowed the Scott and Babcock families to achieve success, some working in the growing towns along the northern shore of Lake Ontario. According to several newspaper accounts Thaddeus' son William, and in turn his son Matthew, were important members of the community.

The *Daily/Weekly British Whig* published obituaries for William and Matthew Scott on their passing, as well as writing about a Scott Family Reunion of 1897.

The Daily British Whig

KINGSTON, CANADA, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1882.

NO. 77
VOL. LI.

The late Wm. Scott.

One of the grand octogenarian Reformers referred to weeks ago, Wm Scott, died on Wednesday, at the ripe age of 87 years. He was born in the Township of Camdon in the year 1794. After his marriage to Amabilia Hawley, daughter of Martin Hawley, he removed to the farm on the Newburgh Road, now occupied by his eldest son, Mr. Norman W. Scott, where he died. He resided on this farm for upwards of 60 years and witnessed the growth of Napanee from a hamlet in the wilderness to a flourishing town. He took an active part in the war of 1812 and drew a pension for his services. In politics he was a staunch Liberal and took an active part in his day in the fight for responsible government. His death was the result of advanced years. He had not been in good health for some time past. He was the father of 11 children, 5 sons and 6 daughters, all of whom survive him except one. The funeral took place on Friday to the Napanee cemetery.—*Express*.

p. 1, col. 8

A generation later the obituary of one of William's sons, Matthew Whiting Scott, was published in the local paper as well. Matthew Scott is a direct ancestor of the Scott Boys.

THE WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG.
66TH YEAR--NO. 24.
KINGSTON, ONTARIO, WEEK ENDING JUNE 15, 1899.
FIRST PART.

DEATH OF MATTHEW SCOTT.

ONE OF NAPANEE'S ESTEEMED RESIDENTS PASSES AWAY.

Died of Pneumonia at the Age of Sixty-Seven Years—Company Replaced the Roof—Child Swallowed Carbolic Acid, But is Recovering—Sales on the Cheese Board.

Napanee, June 8.—Matthew W. Scott, an esteemed and life long resident of Napanee, passed over to the great majority yesterday afternoon after about a week's illness of pneumonia. Deceased was aged sixty-seven years, a mason by trade and a man of quiet and unassuming disposition. The family have been more than afflicted within the past year. Last fall the mother was carried off quite suddenly and about two months ago Frank, a son, in the prime of life, and now the father. Six sons are left to mourn a tender and loving father. The funeral will take place to-morrow. p. 4, col. 3

This 1899 obituary says that Matthew Scott was “a mason by trade.” A review of Canadian Census enumerations for 1861 and 1871 lists him as a “Farmer” with only the 1881 census recording him as a “Mason.” No information on his occupation is available from the more recent, 1891, census.

The *Weekly British Whig* published an account of a Scott Family reunion on August 27, 1897. It was headlined “Scott’s Wha Hae” and included a thorough list of those attending. (“Wha Hae” means party.) Listed were members of nine families that daughter-descendants of Thaddeus and Sarah Scott married into, including Sills, Abbott, Wilson, Huffman, Jackson, Loucks, Davis Smith and Parks families. Here is the full article:

Scott's Wha Hae

The children, grand-children and great-grand-children of the late Wm. Scott held their annual picnic on the "old playground" on the farm of Mr. Sidney Scott, Newburgh Road, on Friday, Aug. 20th. This is the old Scott homestead and the gathering must have brought to the minds of the older ones many pleasant and sad remembrances of by gone days.

The following is a list of those in attendance: - Mearl Sills and wife, H. J. Abbott and wife, Miss Lielly Abbott, Miss Annie Abbott, C. Wilson, Oshawa: Mrs. Ezra Hoffman and Master Herbert, Miss Rosa Jackson, Miss Rhoda Jackson, Miss Maud Loucks, Master Blake Scott, Master Roy Scott, Miss Mary Wilson, Miss Maud Scott, Master Robert Scott, E. W. Scott and wife, Miss Florence Scott, Master Harry Scott, Master George Scott, Miss Belle Davie, Miss Addie Scott, Miss Otta Sills, Miss Nellie Sille, Miss Margaret Abbott, Miss Catharine Abbott, Miss Maud Scott, F. S. Scott and wife, Master Harry Scott and Miss Myrtle Scott, Campbellford; J. M. Smith, Ibra Sills and wife, Elias Smith and wife, Miss Leora Smith, Master Fred Smith, Mrs. Norman Scott, S. E. Scott and wife, Marah Davis and wife, Frank Wilson and wife, Mrs. Dorland Jackson, Milton Jackson and wife, Irvine Parks and wife, Rev. David Wilson, A G. Scott and wife, Miss Edith Scott.

This was the day on which Matthew Scott celebrated his birthday. Football, baseball, quoits target shooting, and other games were indulged in, and it is said of the venerable Rev. David Wilson that he kicked the ball almost as good as any of them. The picnic plot of the Scott family is on historic ground, it being near the site of the old camp ground of fifty years ago. It is needless to add that there was (sic) edibles in abundance at the picnic nor that Sidney Scott was kept busy for a time freezing ice cream.

It was truly a unique and pleasant gathering and we hope that everyone present may long be spared to attend these reunions.

The article is interesting in that it refers to the event taking place at the farm of Sydney Scott, on Newburgh Road. Sydney Scott is the son of Norman Scott (1819- 1887), the oldest son of William Scott, who inherited land from Thaddeus Scott, according to the will recorded in 1846. William Scott's obituary mentions the Newburgh Road farm passing to Norman.

Sydney's mother, the widow of Norman Scott, is listed as attending, as is A.G. Scott, Sydney's uncle, a younger brother of Norman. Our ancestor Matthew Scott was born 13 years after Norman, and two years before A.G., it appears.

The Move to North Dakota

By the time the "Scott Wha Hae" family reunion was held in 1897, Thaddeus Scott was of course dead. William Scott, one of his younger sons, was dead as well. Matthew Scott, one of the younger sons of William and the father of Perry Scott, was 65 years old and would die at 67.

During the 106 years, from 1791 to 1897, that the Scott Family lived in what's now called Greater Napanee, Lennox and Addington County, Ontario, Canada, they appear to have thrived.

Over this century-plus duration the United States was experiencing turbulent post-Revolutionary War times. The War of 1812, which William Scott fought in on the British side, was first up. Then the Spanish American War, the Civil War, and the continuous American Indian Wars, which some historians describe as running from 1609 until 1890.

America was expanding westward as wave after wave of immigrants arrived at the major cities on the East Coast. In 1861 the area that is now the states of North and South Dakota was established as the Dakota Territory. With heavy lobbying by the railroads and the local landowners, urging Congress in Washington to create new states, the dam finally burst in late 1889. On November 2, 1889, North Dakota and South Dakota became new states, followed by Montana on November 8 and Washington on November 11, all in that same year.

Eager to attract immigrants, state officials printed and distributed persuasive pamphlets and positive newspaper accounts celebrating the "Myth of North Dakota." These pamphlets were circulated in all the populated areas of North America and especially in the port cities of Europe.

This government message included: 1) the myth of the garden; 2) the "work and win" philosophy that promised the realization of the American Dream of home ownership through hard work; and 3) an image of an empire in the making, settled by good and just people. The railroads were given land in compensation for laying tracks and serving the undeveloped areas, and they were eager to populate the region with new customers. The railroad companies priced the land sold to immigrants accordingly, and participated in promotion, promotion, promotion!

And so shortly after North Dakota became a state Perry Scott packed up and relocated to Hope Township, Steele County, North Dakota. Records indicate Perry traveled to North Dakota in 1893 while his family followed in 1894, entering the United States "... on or about the 10th day of April, anno Domini 1894" according to Harold Scott's immigration Declaration of Intention signed in 1916. The family, according to the April 1891 Canadian Census taken before they left Canada, included Perry, 27, his wife Florence, 29, daughter Lillian, 7, and sons Wilford, 5, and Harold, 2.

A BRIEF HISTORY: 1634 - 2025

CENSUS OF CANADA, 1901.										RECENSEMENT DU CANADA, 1901.									
Province					District No.					S. District									
PAGE 54					SCHEDULE No. 1. - Nominal Return of the Living. Enumerated by me on the 24 day of April 1901.										PAGE 54				
TABLEAU No. 1. - Dénombrement des Vivants. Enumérés par moi le 24 jour de Avril 1901.					TABLEAU No. 1. - Dénombrement des Vivants. Enumérés par moi le 24 jour de Avril 1901.										TABLEAU No. 1. - Dénombrement des Vivants. Enumérés par moi le 24 jour de Avril 1901.				
Residence in the Census or Enumeration.					NAMES.					RESIDENCE.					RESIDENCE.				
Family No.	Household No.	Household No.	Household No.	Household No.	NAME.	Age.	Sex.	Married.	Single.	Place of Birth.	Place of Birth.	Place of Birth.	Place of Birth.	Place of Birth.	Place of Birth.	Place of Birth.	Place of Birth.	Place of Birth.	Place of Birth.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1					Scott, David	44	M			Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.
2					Scott, Mary	42	F			Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.
3					" Ellen	29	F			Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.
4					" Lillian	2	F			Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.
5					" Wilfred	2	M			Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.
6					" Harold	2	M			Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.
7					Wheeler, Rachel	41	F			Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.
8					" Lenora	21	F			Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.
9					" Margaret	19	F			Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.
10					" Mary Ann	17	F			Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.
11					" Mary Margaret	16	F			Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.
12					" Catherine	15	F			Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.
13					Edmond, John	38	M			Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.
14					" Margaret	34	F			Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.
15					" Ellen	14	F			Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.
16					" Fidelity	11	F			Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.
17					Flaherty, Michael	47	M			Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.
18					" Joseph	23	M			Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.
19					Wilson, Thomas	74	M			Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.
20					" Ann	63	F			Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.
21					" Sarah	41	F			Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.
22					Haigh, S. S.	82	M			Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.
23					" Lillian	22	F			Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.
24					Henry, George	30	M			Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.
25					" Sarah	29	F			Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.	Ont.

According to this U.S. Census enumeration for 1900, Perry Scott's daughter Lenora was born in May, 1891, in Canada one month after the Canadian Census. Winfield was born in 1894 in North Dakota, after the family arrived, so Florence made the trip while pregnant. Lyleth was born in North Dakota in 1895 and another child was still-born on Christmas Day, 1899. Hartzell, the grandfather of the Scott Boys, was born in 1902. This same census indicates that Perry was a renter in Hope Township

A BRIEF HISTORY: 1634 - 2025

1873

T-294.
TWELFTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

91.54k B

State North Dakota Supervisor's District No. 144 Sheet No. 15
County Steel Enumeration District No. 166

Township or other division of county Hope Township Name of Institution, _____
Name of incorporated city, town, or village, within the above-named division, Hope Ward of city, _____
Enumerated by me on the 6th day of June, 1900, Harry L. Moody, Enumerator.

LINE	NAME	RELATION	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION		NATIVITY			CITIZENSHIP	OCCUPATION, TRADE, OR PROFESSION	EDUCATION	SPEED OF REED.
			SEX	AGE	Place of birth of this Person	Place of birth of Father of this Person	Place of birth of Mother of this Person				
81	Keiller, Bada	Daughter	W. F.	Mar 1874 6	0	Michigan	Canada (Eng)	Mich.	At school		
82	Keiller, Silas	Son	W. F.	Feb 1874 4	0	Michigan	Canada (Eng)	Mich.	At school		
83	Keiller, Vida	Daughter	W. F.	Apr 1878 2	0	Michigan	Canada (Eng)	Mich.	At school		
84	Keiller, Alpha	Daughter	W. F.	Mar 1877 12	0	Michigan	Canada (Eng)	Mich.	At school		
85	Keiller, Albert	Son	W. F.	Mar 1878 11	0	Michigan	Canada (Eng)	Mich.	At school		
86	Keiller, Albert	Son	W. F.	Mar 1878 11	0	Canada (Eng)	Ireland	Ireland	House Painter		
87	Ralph, Emma	Wife	W. F.	Mar 1878 11	0	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland			
88	Ralph, Emma	Daughter	W. F.	June 1877 10	0	North Dakota	Canada	Ireland	At school		
89	Ralph, William	Son	W. F.	Aug 1877 9	0	North Dakota	Canada	Ireland	At school		
90	Richter, Robert	Son	W. F.	July 1871 28	0	New York	Ireland	Ireland	Day laborer		
91	Remond, Melvin	Son	W. F.	Aug 1870 29	0	Michigan	Germany	Germany	Engineer		
92	Remond, Melvin	Son	W. F.	Aug 1870 29	0	Canada (Eng)	Canada (Eng)	Canada (Eng)	House Painter		
93	Remond, Melvin	Son	W. F.	Aug 1870 29	0	Wisconsin	New York	Michigan			
94	Remond, Melvin	Son	W. F.	Aug 1870 29	0	North Dakota	Canada	Wisconsin			
95	Remond, Melvin	Son	W. F.	Aug 1870 29	0	North Dakota	Canada	Wisconsin			
96	Remond, Melvin	Son	W. F.	Aug 1870 29	0	Wisconsin	New York	Michigan			
97	Remond, Melvin	Son	W. F.	Aug 1870 29	0	Wisconsin	New York	Michigan			
98	Remond, Melvin	Son	W. F.	Aug 1870 29	0	Wisconsin	New York	Michigan			
99	Remond, Melvin	Son	W. F.	Aug 1870 29	0	Wisconsin	New York	Michigan			
100	Remond, Melvin	Son	W. F.	Aug 1870 29	0	Wisconsin	New York	Michigan			

This 1900 U.S. Census for Hope Township, Steel County, North Dakota shows father Perry Scott and wife Florence at Lines 83 and 84. It shows sons Wilfred (14), Harold (11) and Winfield (6) along with daughters Lillian (16), Lenora (9) and Lyleth (4). Hartzell was born May 2, 1902, 25 months after June 6, 1900, when this enumeration was taken. An unnamed baby was born and died on December 25, 1899. The unnamed infant is buried in Hope Cemetery, Hope, North Dakota. The tombstone inscription reads "Our Darling, Infant Child of REV. P.A. AND F.I. SCOTT, Born and Died Dec 25, 1899, BABY"

Hope is located about 66 miles by car (or ox wagon) northwest of Fargo, North Dakota. The roads are laid out in a north-south/east-west grid pattern, so to get to and from the big city (Fargo) one had to make a lot of turns. Hope is adjacent to a single railroad track that runs

A BRIEF HISTORY: 1634 - 2025

diagonally northwest from a junction a little west of Fargo. In 1890, just after North Dakota became a state, Hope Township had a population of 238.

By the 1900 Census Hope had a population of 606. The 1910 Census shows the town as having 909 people, the largest population the town recorded, and it has been declining ever since. The city's website in 2025 proudly states that Hope is "... located about 70 miles northwest of Fargo in the Southwest corner of Steele County with a population of about 300."

Between the 1900 Census and the 1910 Census the Perry Scott family grew larger, relocated to another North Dakota farming community, and saw children leave home. The 1910 Census shows the family living in unincorporated Dayton township, Nelson County, North Dakota, near or in the incorporated city of Tolna. Tolna is about 82 miles west of Grand Forks. Tolna was laid out in 1906, the same year that Great Northern Railroad opened a line going through the area.

By car today Tolna/Dayton is about 65 miles northwest from Hope. It is in the "Lakes Region" with Stump Lake, Swan Lake, East Devil's Lake and Devil's Lake just to the north. The Spirit Lake Reservation is the territory of the Spirit Lake Nation, a sovereign Tribal nation and part of the Dakota tribe.

The 1910 Census for Tolna/Dayton shows Perry and Florence, the parents of the family, and children Hartzell, 9, Lyleth, 14, Lenora, 18, and Wilford 23. Children Lillian, Harold and Winfield are missing from this census enumeration, but they appear on other enumeration pages of the same census, in the same community. Lillian, 24, is married to JY (John Yost) Knauss and the couple is living with their two-year-old daughter, Florence, and his mother and father. The elder Knauss parents, George and Sarah, had homesteaded in the Tolna-area in about 1882, prior to North Dakota's statehood.

In the 1910 Census Harold, 22, is listed as the "head of household" residing on Lee Avenue in Tolna/Dayton, Nelson County, with his brother Winfield, 16. Harold is listed as being a Barber and having his own barbershop business. This census indicates that Perry owned a home with a mortgage, and that Lillian, his oldest daughter, lived with a family that owned a farm.

Precisely when the family made the 70-mile move from Hope to Tolna takes a little bit of digging and conjecture. The 1910 Census was conducted April 27-28, 1910, and it says that the Knauss daughter Florence had previously reached her second birthday by that time. So, she had to have been born before April 27, 1908. Subtract nine months from the calendar and it is reasonable to assume Lillian Scott Knauss was in Tolna before July 27, 1907.

The city lot that Perry Scott purchased was surveyed in early May, 1906, and went on sale at the end of that month. Because of the harsh weather during the winter months, it is unlikely that the family relocated during November or December 1906, or January, February or March of 1907. So the relocation window is June – October 1906 (five months) and April – July 1907 (four months). Factoring in a bit of courtship time might suggest Spring of 1907 as the time period of the family's relocation, or the Fall of 1906.

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR - BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
THIRTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1910 - POPULATION

STATE: North Dakota COUNTY: Tolna SUPERVISOR'S DISTRICT NO. 150 SHEET NO. 3701
TOWNSHIP OR OTHER DIVISION OF COUNTY: Dayton Township NAME OF INCORPORATED PLACE: Tolna WARD OF CITY/TOWN: 1st
NAME OF INSTITUTION: None ENUMERATED BY ME ON THE 15 DAY OF April 1910

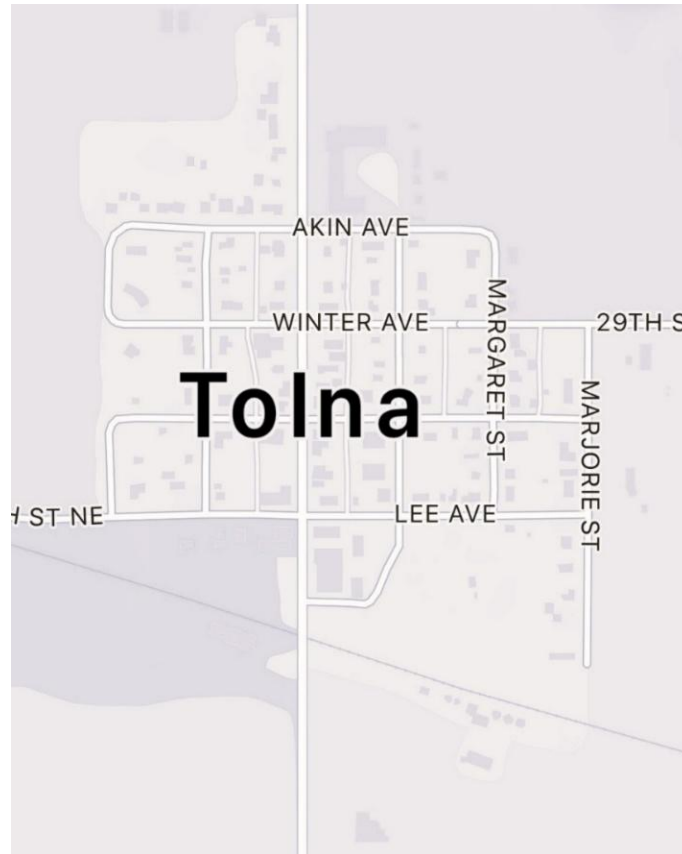
LINE	NAME	RELATION	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION	NATIVITY	COLOR	SEX	AGE	OCCUPATION	EDUCATION	PROPERTY	VALUE	REMARKS
1	Harold Perry	Head	28	White	Male	28	Farmer	High School	1000			
2	Florence Perry	Wife	25	White	Female	25	Homemaker	High School	1000			
3	Winfield Perry	Son	16	White	Male	16	Farmer	High School	1000			
4	Harold Perry	Son	22	White	Male	22	Farmer	High School	1000			
5	Winfield Perry	Son	16	White	Male	16	Farmer	High School	1000			
6	Harold Perry	Son	22	White	Male	22	Farmer	High School	1000			
7	Winfield Perry	Son	16	White	Male	16	Farmer	High School	1000			
8	Harold Perry	Son	22	White	Male	22	Farmer	High School	1000			
9	Winfield Perry	Son	16	White	Male	16	Farmer	High School	1000			
10	Harold Perry	Son	22	White	Male	22	Farmer	High School	1000			
11	Winfield Perry	Son	16	White	Male	16	Farmer	High School	1000			
12	Harold Perry	Son	22	White	Male	22	Farmer	High School	1000			
13	Winfield Perry	Son	16	White	Male	16	Farmer	High School	1000			
14	Harold Perry	Son	22	White	Male	22	Farmer	High School	1000			
15	Winfield Perry	Son	16	White	Male	16	Farmer	High School	1000			
16	Harold Perry	Son	22	White	Male	22	Farmer	High School	1000			
17	Winfield Perry	Son	16	White	Male	16	Farmer	High School	1000			
18	Harold Perry	Son	22	White	Male	22	Farmer	High School	1000			
19	Winfield Perry	Son	16	White	Male	16	Farmer	High School	1000			
20	Harold Perry	Son	22	White	Male	22	Farmer	High School	1000			
21	Winfield Perry	Son	16	White	Male	16	Farmer	High School	1000			
22	Harold Perry	Son	22	White	Male	22	Farmer	High School	1000			
23	Winfield Perry	Son	16	White	Male	16	Farmer	High School	1000			
24	Harold Perry	Son	22	White	Male	22	Farmer	High School	1000			
25	Winfield Perry	Son	16	White	Male	16	Farmer	High School	1000			
26	Harold Perry	Son	22	White	Male	22	Farmer	High School	1000			
27	Winfield Perry	Son	16	White	Male	16	Farmer	High School	1000			
28	Harold Perry	Son	22	White	Male	22	Farmer	High School	1000			
29	Winfield Perry	Son	16	White	Male	16	Farmer	High School	1000			
30	Harold Perry	Son	22	White	Male	22	Farmer	High School	1000			
31	Winfield Perry	Son	16	White	Male	16	Farmer	High School	1000			
32	Harold Perry	Son	22	White	Male	22	Farmer	High School	1000			
33	Winfield Perry	Son	16	White	Male	16	Farmer	High School	1000			
34	Harold Perry	Son	22	White	Male	22	Farmer	High School	1000			
35	Winfield Perry	Son	16	White	Male	16	Farmer	High School	1000			
36	Harold Perry	Son	22	White	Male	22	Farmer	High School	1000			
37	Winfield Perry	Son	16	White	Male	16	Farmer	High School	1000			
38	Harold Perry	Son	22	White	Male	22	Farmer	High School	1000			
39	Winfield Perry	Son	16	White	Male	16	Farmer	High School	1000			
40	Harold Perry	Son	22	White	Male	22	Farmer	High School	1000			
41	Winfield Perry	Son	16	White	Male	16	Farmer	High School	1000			
42	Harold Perry	Son	22	White	Male	22	Farmer	High School	1000			
43	Winfield Perry	Son	16	White	Male	16	Farmer	High School	1000			
44	Harold Perry	Son	22	White	Male	22	Farmer	High School	1000			
45	Winfield Perry	Son	16	White	Male	16	Farmer	High School	1000			
46	Harold Perry	Son	22	White	Male	22	Farmer	High School	1000			
47	Winfield Perry	Son	16	White	Male	16	Farmer	High School	1000			
48	Harold Perry	Son	22	White	Male	22	Farmer	High School	1000			
49	Winfield Perry	Son	16	White	Male	16	Farmer	High School	1000			
50	Harold Perry	Son	22	White	Male	22	Farmer	High School	1000			

This 1910 U.S. Census enumeration for Tolna Village, North Dakota, shows that Harold (22) and Winfield (16), at Lines 47 and 48, had moved out of Perry and Florence's home and lived on their own. Their address appears to have been just around the corner from their parents' home in Tolna.

The common-sense assumption is that the family was drawn to North Dakota, first Hope and then Tolna/Dayton, by the chance to farm on cheap land. Even today North Dakota is primarily comprised of rich farming soil, formed from the sediment of the late-Pleistocene era Lake Agassiz. Lake Agassiz covered much of eastern North Dakota, northwestern Minnesota, most of Manitoba, much of western Ontario, and a part of Saskatchewan. The land is as flat as a billiard table.

But an examination of the census records indicate that Perry identified as a Clergyman and Pastor during this time, not a farmer, even though he grew up on a farm in Ontario. And the persuasive abilities of government and the railroads were still very active, since the federal Hepburn Act creating the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) would not be passed until July 1906 controlling the railroad monopolies. This Act is important because it meant that the railroads could no longer set their own prices, and create profits whenever and wherever they so desired.

Tolna, North Dakota, was surveyed on May 8th, 1906, and on May 25, 1906 the town lots were open for sale and the building of the town began. The 1910 U.S. Census indicated a population of 209, and the town's population peaked at 291 in 1960. The estimated population in 2022 was 131.



The 1910 census indicates that the Perry Scott family lived on Margaret Street, while sons Harold and Winfield lived on Lee Avenue, Tolna, within blocks of one another. Daughter Lillian lived on a farm, outside of town. The line crossing the lower part of the map is the Great Northern Railroad.

It is unclear exactly when the Perry Scott family left Tolna to move to another railroad depot town, this time in Saskatchewan. It appears that the family stayed in Tolna until sometime before 1915, because Florence Ida Johnston Scott died on June 28, 1915, and she is buried in the Burton Cemetery, between Vanguard and Glen Bain, Saskatchewan. The 1916 Prairie Provinces Census enumeration for Glen Bain, Saskatchewan, shows Perry as the head of the household which included six children and the wife of one of his sons.

Those making up the family in this census enumeration include the father, Perry A. (52), Wilford (29), Winfield (23), Harold (27) and his wife Pearl (24), Hartzell (14) and Leona (6).

Glen Bain is a “Rural Municipality” and hamlet in the governmental framework of Saskatchewan. It is located in the south-central part of the province, and is at mile marker 53 of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. It was established in 1911, and was primarily a location for farmers to access the rail line coming down from Vanguard, Saskatchewan. The 2021 population is listed by Statistics Canada as 195, up slightly from 180 in 2016, but down from the 516 in 1981.

The “Home Town Saskatchewan” YouTube Channel has an informative five-minute video on Glen Bain, originally posted online May 11, 2013.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Cv_uZnpfaeQ

The public relations campaign executed by the North Dakota state government and the railroads worked well, in that small communities all along the rail lines were populated with immigrants seeking cheap land. This explains the Perry Scott family moving from Napanee to two settlements in North Dakota. But what might motivate the family to relocate north to another railroad depot settlement on the prairie of Canada?

The Great War in Europe (WW I) began in July, 1914. The war took much of the farmland in central Europe out of production, hereby reducing the supply of grains like wheat. This meant that demand for wheat and other grains grown elsewhere grew, and the price increased significantly. The United States set in place government policy that encouraged farmers to produce as much as possible, and it created loan programs for farmers to borrow money to pay for new tractors, combines, and other mechanized implements that would increase output. Farmers saw the increased revenue they received for their crops as a way to pay for these new tools, and so they borrowed money, and produced more, for a while.

Because of this “bubble” scenario many farmers became saddled with debt service obligations to pay for the new farm machinery, debt service that made the farms unprofitable with the declining price of their crops. According to articles in encyclopedias and history websites, “... farm foreclosures became more prevalent throughout the 1920s, and grew to sobering proportions by the 1930’s...” with the onset of the Great Depression.

During this time the Scott farm went into what appears to be foreclosure, with an auctioneer brought in to liquidate all farm equipment, machinery and land. The flyer was passed down from Harvey Scott’s effects, and while the date is clear (Monday, December 21st) the year is not stated. A hand-written year says “1925” with the owner being H.H. Scott. Hartzell often used “H.H. Scott” as his name, and in the 1960’s when the Scott boys visited Wenatchee he was always called “Hardy.”

Birth records are said to indicate that Harvey Scott, and most likely his older brothers Ivan and Ervin, were born in Vanguard, Saskatchewan, in 1926 and 1925, respectively. As of this writing YouTube has two videos that show a tour of this prairie village. “Home Town Saskatchewan” is a YouTube channel with a growing collection of some 900 videos focused mainly on Saskatchewan's smaller communities. One video is on Vanguard.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9BRSMHYVUOc>

Also, Greg Shwaga, a school teacher and resident of Vanguard, published in July of 2017 “Vanguard, Saskatchewan - Canada 150 Walking Tour.” Both videos show what a small town on the Canadian prairie looks like. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x0RhRdI6gGk>

AUCTION
SALE

Acting under instructions from Mr. Hardy Scott, I will sell on the following day and date, viz:

Monday, Dec'r 21

At his farm
W. half. Sec. 1-12-9, west 3
4 miles north and 8 miles east from Vanguard 1925

SALE STARTS AT 12 O'CLOCK LUNCH AT 11 O'CLOCK

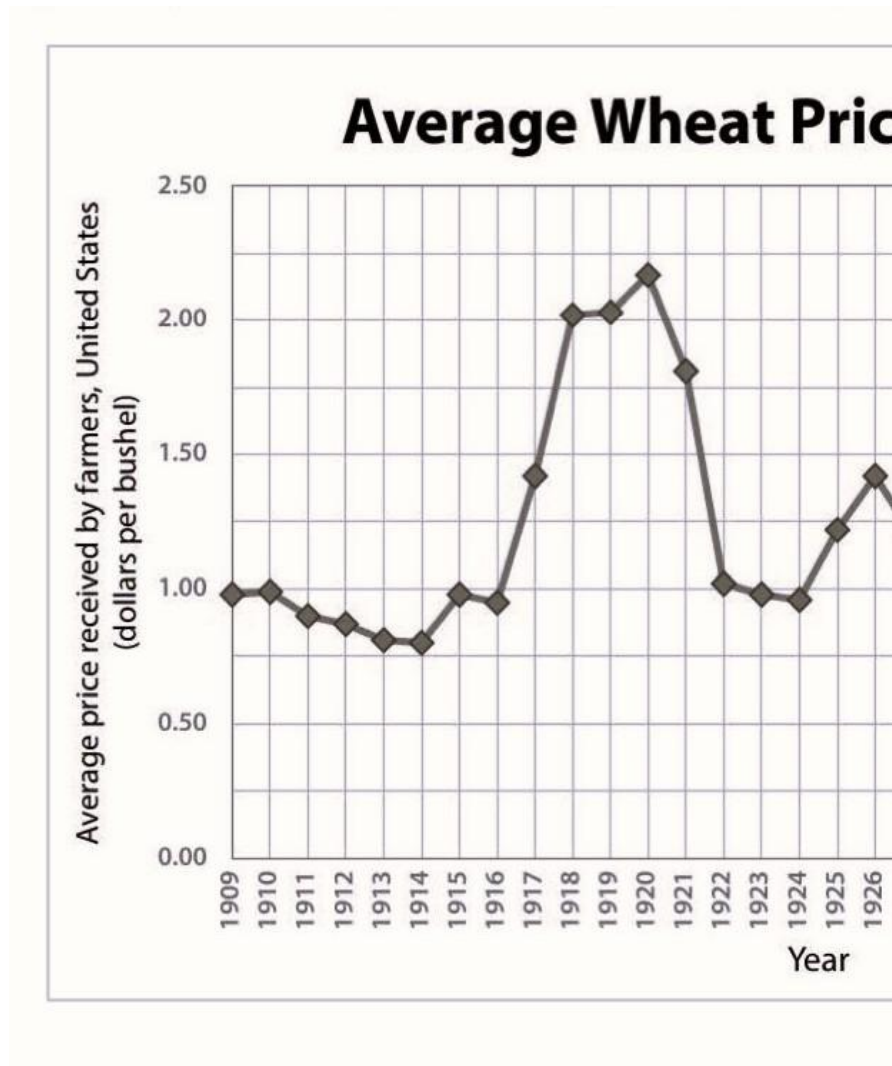
Live Stock	Implements	Furniture, &c.
Black horse, 1450 lbs Bay mare, 1450 lbs Bay mare, 1350 lbs Black mare, 1300 lbs Black mare, 1200 lbs Grey mare, 1200 lbs Bay gelding, 1100 lbs Roan gelding, 1050 lbs Red cow, milking Set breeding harness 2 sets work harness Set double driving harness Set single driving harness	8-ft Deering binder Hamilton wagon and box Adams wagon gear Deering mower Deering rake McCormick Rake Set 6-section drag harrows Set lever drag harrows 14-inch Oliver gang plow 12-inch Verity plow, breaker bottoms 14-inch John Deere Stag breakers Set 16-inch McCormick discs Set Great Bain sleighs, steel shod	Set light sleighs Wonder Fanning mill Hay rack Wooden pump Garden cultivator Western organ Cook stove Heater 2 kitchen tables 2 iron beds Dresser and stand A quantity of tools, forks, chains, and numerous other articles

Terms, Cash at Sale

HARDY SCOTT, Owner **G. S. SMAILL, Auctioneer**

But then the WW I ended in November, 1918. European grain production slowly returned over the next few years. As demand for U.S. and Canadian grains softened, prices fell to about pre-war levels. Below is a portion of a chart produced by the United States Department of Agriculture showing the price of a bushel of wheat (60 lbs.).

<https://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/great-depression>



This chart fragment is taken from the records of the United States Department of Agriculture and shows the average price in dollars that farmers received for a bushel of wheat.

Darrin Qualman describes himself as “Author, civilizational critic, long-term thinker, researcher, speaker.” He has an online website and one posting is titled “***Through the mill: 150 years of wheat price data***” which he posted on September 21, 2018. The wheat-bubble that impacted the Scott (and Henry Gaspers) farm is described in detail at this webpage:

<https://www.darrinqualman.com/wheat-price/>

It is difficult to determine exactly why, with 100% certainty, the Perry Scott family moved to Saskatchewan, Canada. Families are complicated. Keep in mind that Perry Abbott Scott listed himself as a Minister or Reverend in most census enumerations. His oldest daughter Lillian had married into a North Dakota farm family in 1906 or 1907. His wife Florence died in 1915, and

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his children were leaving home, becoming independent. The family appears to have had a farm near Glen Bain, with numerous adult children to work it, and he was in his mid-fifties.

It was at this point that Perry decided to return to his place of birth, Napanee, Ontario, where he had perhaps five brothers and two sisters. It appears only Wilmott Scott, the oldest brother, had died before Perry's return.

On November 22, 1919, Perry married Anna Blanche Cline. The official marriage document shows that Perry listed his occupation as Minister in the Methodist faith, and that he was 56-years-old. Anna Blanche Cline stated on the Marriage License Application that she was a 43-year-old Spinster, and as occupation she listed Farmer's Daughter.

013967

FORM 3

PARTICULARS of the Marriage
I certify that I solemnized the marriage of:—

Bridegroom Perry Abbott Scott
Bride Anna Blanche Cline
Witness Stella Wilson
Address Belleville
Witness Sarah Scott
Address Napanee
at Belleville
on the 22nd day of November, 1919
Name of Bridegroom's Father Matthew Scott
Maiden Name of Bridegroom's Mother Amelia Abbott
Name of Bride's Father James Cline
Maiden Name of Bride's Mother Elizabeth Chamberlain
Signature of Bridegroom W. D. P. Wilson
Address 171 Belleville
Denomination Methodist

AFFIDAVIT required before License or Certificate is granted by Issuer of Marriage Licenses by provision of the Marriage Act.
Name of Applicant Perry Abbott Scott
County or District Lennox & Addington
Name of Dependent or the other contracting party Anna Blanche Cline
Usual place of abode within the Province of Ontario for fifteen days immediately preceding the date of the affidavit Belleville
That the facts set forth in the foregoing table are true to the best of my knowledge and belief, and that the parties are of legal age and competent to contract, and that the marriage is not prohibited by law or by the provisions of the Marriage Act.

BRIDEGROOM		BRIDE	
NAMES in full	<u>Perry Abbott Scott</u>	<u>Anna Blanche Cline</u>	
AGE	<u>56</u>	<u>43</u>	
RESIDENCE when MARRIED	<u>Town of Napanee</u>	<u>Township of Richmond</u>	
PLACE of BIRTH	<u>Town of Napanee</u>	<u>Township of Richmond</u>	
CONDITION in LIFE	<u>Widower</u>	<u>Spinster</u>	
OCCUPATION	<u>Minister</u>	<u>Farmer's Daughter</u>	
RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION	<u>Methodist</u>	<u>Methodist</u>	
NAME of FATHER	<u>Matthew W. Scott</u>	<u>James Cline</u>	
MAIDEN NAME of MOTHER	<u>Miss Amelia Abbott</u>	<u>Elizabeth Chamberlain</u>	
INTENDED PLACE of MARRIAGE	<u>City of Belleville</u>	<u>Hastings Co.</u>	

SWORN before me at Napanee
in the County of Lennox & Addington
this 21st day of November, 1919
Signature of Issuer Arthur J. Chamberlain
Signature of Dependent P. A. Scott
Issuer of Marriage Licenses at Napanee
Address of Issuer Napanee

For statistical purposes, please furnish the following information:—
Bridegroom read yes write yes
Bride read yes write yes

EXCERPTS FROM THE MARRIAGE ACT
2. The following persons, being men and resident in Canada, may solemnize marriage between persons not under a legal disability to contract such marriage:
(a) The ministers and clergymen of every church and religious denomination duly ordained or appointed according to the rites and ceremonies of the church or denomination to which they respectively belong;
(b) Any elder, evangelist or missionary for the time being of any church or congregation of the religious people commonly called or known congregationally as "Congregations of God" or "Congregations of Christ," and individually as "Disciples of Christ," who, from time to time, is chosen by any such congregation for the solemnization of marriages;
(c) Any duly appointed commissioner or staff officer of the religious society called the Salvation Army chosen or commissioned by the society to solemnize marriages;
(d) Any elder for the time being of the church or congregation of religious people commonly called or known congregationally as "Farrington Independent Church," who, from time to time, is chosen by such church or congregation for the solemnization of marriages;
(e) Any recognized evangelist, teacher or elder for the time being of any congregation of Christians commonly called or known as "Brethren," who may be appointed by any such congregation for the solemnization of marriages, and whose appointment has previously been filed in the office of the Provincial Secretary.
Any person who is duly qualified as above provided, except as to residence, shall, if temporarily resident in Canada for the purpose of officiating during the absence or at the request of or for the purpose of assisting the clergyman or minister of any church or religious denomination within Ontario, be deemed for the purpose of this section, resident in Canada. This subsection shall be deemed to have been in force since the 24th day of March, 1911.
24. No fee shall be payable for a license except the sum of \$5.00.
25 (2). Every person guilty of an act or omission in violation of any provision of this Act, for which no other penalty is provided, shall incur a penalty of \$20.00.

INSTRUCTIONS TO PERSON SOLEMNIZING MARRIAGE.
After solemnizing the marriage, fill in the particulars and forward this LICENSE forthwith to the REGISTRAR-GENERAL, Parliament Buildings, TORONTO. (A penalty of \$20.00 is provided for negligence).

It appears that at that during this time, the early 1920's, Hartzell took over operations of the family farm. By the 1926 Canadian Census enumeration for Glen Bain he is listed as the head of the household with Mary Gaspers Scott, his wife, and two one-year-old sons, Ervin and Ivan. A 20-year-old laborer was also listed as being part of the household.

Unfortunately, the mid-to-late 1920's were difficult times for Saskatchewan farmers. As we've seen earlier the back end of the Wheat Bubble was occurring. Plus, in the period leading to the Great Depression in October, 1929, the Canadian prairies were hit by drought, severe hailstorms and grasshopper plagues. All these factors lend credence to the assumption that the December

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21st Farm Auction mentioned earlier may have occurred at the end of 1925, as the handwritten notation indicates. Or the Farm Auction could have occurred a year or two later, in the 1926-1929 range.

But after October, 1929, the global calamity of the Great Depression struck. Historians write that it damaged Canada to a greater degree than the United States, perhaps because of the differences in how each government reacted to it.

In the United States, Herbert Hoover was the President in October, 1929 through January 1933. His domestic economic policy was limited, and it wasn't until Franklin D. Roosevelt won the election of 1932, taking office in January of 1933, that things changed dramatically. Roosevelt's New Deal programs changed the landscape of America by creating government jobs on public infrastructure construction and service projects.

In the first one hundred days of Roosevelt's Presidency the federal government put in place the Civilian Conservation Corps, the Civil Works Administration, the Home Owners Loan Corporation, and the Tennessee Valley Authority. By the end of 1935 the Works Project Administration, the Social Security Administration, Public Works Administration and Federal Housing Administration were all in place as part of the New Deal campaign, creating hundreds of thousands of jobs. Many of these labor-intensive construction projects were in Washington state.

In Canada during this same time the national government took limited action, and conditions throughout the country became worse. Unemployment was said to be above 30%, and in the first three years of the Great Depression the country's Gross National Expenditure (overall public and private spending) decreased by 42%.

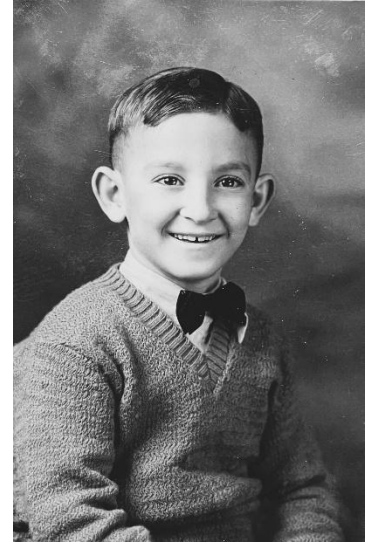
Records indicate that the Hartzell Scott family, including Hartzell, Mary Gaspers Scott, and sons Ivan, Ervin and Harvey, traveled into the United States on October 4, 1930, by automobile. The family is not recorded in the 1931 Canadian Census because they left before it was conducted. The family was not recorded in the 1930 U.S. Census because they arrived after it was conducted.



Ivan Scott in 1934



Ervin Scott in 1934



Harvey Scott in 1934

In 1931 Perry (P.A. Scott) served as Informant for his brother Elisha Scott's Death Certificate, in Napanee, Ontario supplying necessary family information. The 1931 Canadian Census shows Perry (67) and Blanche (53) living on Robinson Street in Napanee, which is a street that runs into the downtown part of the city. It intersects with Bridge Street, where Elisha lived and died. The Census enumeration says they had a boarder, Courtland Nugent, a 23-year-old salesman. Perry lived in Ontario at least until after his second wife Blanche died on May 6th, 1932, and he served as Informant for his wife's Death Certificate, identifying himself as "Rev. Perry A. Scott."



Perry Scott in 1930, known as "Gramps" according to Mary Gaspers Scott.

At this point, about 1933, at least four of Perry's older brothers who stayed in the Greater Napanee area were dead. His second wife was dead, his first wife was dead, and his parents were dead. He was about 70 years old. The Great Depression is raging in earnest, and most of his children seem to have migrated to Washington State, on the other side of the continent, in that

country to the south of Canada. For unknown reasons Perry made the decision to make the same trip, join his children, and live in Wenatchee until he died on January 5, 1937.

Records indicate that the Hartzell Scott family lived in the same house in Wenatchee nearly the rest of their lives. The address listed on the 1940 U.S. Census was 622 South Chelan Street, which is the address listed on all official or family documents that have been discovered. It is also the address that the four Scott Boys visited beginning in 1961, on their summer family vacation car trip.

The 1940 U.S. Census enumeration lists the 38-year-old Hartzell Scott's Occupation as a "Truck Operator" in the "Moving" industry. When the Harvey Scott family visited Wenatchee in the early 1960's Hartzell owned and operated a trucking business called "H.H. Scott, General Freight." It had a garage and office space on the principal throughfare through town, Wenatchee Avenue, where two diesel trucks and several trailers were kept.

The primary family business was hauling grain and produce from farms in the central part of Washington over the Cascade Mountains to locations in Seattle and elsewhere. It is remembered that Mary Scott once told the story of Harvey driving his first load of apples to California, at the age of 13 years old. Mary worked seasonally in local fruit packing plants.

It appears that Harvey Scott, like his brothers, attended local schools and graduated from Wenatchee High School. When World War II broke out, all four male members of the Hartzell Scott family registered for the draft. Hartzell registered in February, 1942, Ivan and Ervin registered on the same day in May, 1943, with Harvey registering on his birthday in July, 1944.

Harvey was inducted into the U.S. Army in November, 1944, during World War II. He was discharged as part of the demobilization in November, 1946. Hartzell was 40 years old when he registered with the selective service, and Ivan was employed as a county Deputy Sheriff during the war years. Documents beyond the 1943 Draft Card were not found for Ervin, and the name disappears from public records.

Why Ervin Scott's name disappears from the public record is a family mystery. There's no documentation available and the principal players are gone, so speculation and memory are all that's left to create an explanation. One story version is that Ivan and Ervin, who share the same birth date of May 1, 1925, were not twins, but that Ervin was the biological son of Hartzell by a woman other than his wife Mary. Ervin was born at about the same time as Ivan in the Glen Bain area of Saskatchewan, and he was adopted and raised by Hartzell and Mary as if he were their son. Another family story is that Ervin moved to Oregon and changed his name to Paul Mathews to avoid being drafted in World War II. Alan and Bryan visited Mathews in Medford, Oregon, in the mid-1970's, and the reasons for his disappearance from Wenatchee were not discussed.

Using the *Findagrave.com* website a tombstone for "Paul Marvin Mathews" was located at the Eagle Point National Cemetery in Eagle Point, Oregon. This is near Medford, which is where Alan and Bryan's uncle lived with his wife Jean when they visited. The tombstone has the inscription "F 1 U.S. Navy" on it, along with a correct birth year, 1925. "F 1" means "Fireman

First Class” according to a National Cemetery website definitions page. Records indicate that his full birth date of May 1, 1925 matches his Draft Card from 1944. A wife, M. Jean, is also engraved on the marker. This corresponds to Alan and Bryan’s current memories.

And so one of the theories as to why Ervin Scott left Wenatchee and changed his name to “Paul Marvin Mathews” appears to be disproved by this evidence of military service.

The 1950 U.S. Census enumeration page for Portland, Oregon shows a listing for Paul M. Mathews, 25 years old, with a line drawn through it. He is noted as Head of the household, born in Canada and a Naturalized citizen.

The next line is for 24-year-old “Sarah Jane Mathews.” She is listed as Wife, but a line is drawn through that word and the label Head is added. Both Paul and Sarah Jane are noted as married. The next line is for Sherry L. Mathews, a daughter. The form’s instructions say that if a person is less than one year old the enumerator is to list the month of birth, and May is written in the Age column. Since the enumeration occurred beginning on April 7, 1950, it appears that Sherry L. Mathews was born in May, 1949. This household also had a 21-year-old female lodger from California who worked as a clerk-typist for the local General Electric Co. manufacturing plant.

While no further records have been found for Sarah Jane or Sherry Mathews, Conrad told the story that he once looked-up Sherry when he traveled to Portland from the Astoria area. The date of this meeting is unclear.

Records from Douglas County, Nevada, which includes the city of Stateline on the south shore of Lake Tahoe, say that Paul Mathews married Jean Marian Bushnell on Saturday, May 31, 1975. Jean Bushnell appears as the eight-year-old daughter of Charles L. Bushnell in the 1940 U.S. Census enumeration for Leonard Road, Apple-Rogue Precinct, Josephine County, Oregon. The city of Medford, where Alan and Bryan visited with the Mathews, is nearby.

Harvey Scott entered the U.S. Army on November 13, 1944, as an 18-year-old inductee. According to family stories he was trained as a paratrooper, and saw combat in the Philippines as a Corporal. As the war in the Pacific ended in September, 1945, after the early-August dropping of the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan, Harvey and thousands of other service members who had questionable citizenship status were officially naturalized through the courts.

Harvey, having been born in Vanguard, Saskatchewan, to American citizens, would likely today be considered a U.S. citizen without naturalization. His father Hartzell Scott was born in North Dakota, and his mother Mary Gaspers Scott was born in Minnesota. Children born abroad to U.S. citizens are U.S. citizens. But on October 3, 1946, while still in the Army, he was naturalized as a U.S. citizen at Fort Lewis, located between Olympia and Tacoma, Washington.

Shortly following his November, 1946, discharge from the Army Harvey returned to Wenatchee and what is assumed to be an active social life. By May 27, 1947, he and 22-year-old Neola Lee had applied for a license to be married. The wedding occurred on June 1st, a Sunday, with Harvey’s brother Ivan Scott serving as one of the witnesses. This was Lee’s second marriage, and none of the Scott boys remember hearing about the marriage until long after the parties had passed away.

A BRIEF HISTORY: 1634 - 2025

In January, 1949, Harvey enlisted in the U.S. Coast Guard, and by the 1950 U.S. Census Harvey was residing in Groton, Connecticut, attending training at the U.S. Coast Guard Training Station. He was still married to Neola Lee, but the census enumeration indicates his marital status as “separated” and it appears she did not follow him on his Coast Guard assignments. Later in 1950 he was assigned to a Coast Guard buoy tender in Juneau, Alaska.

According to the Alaskan Marriage Certificate for Harvey and Ann Marie Huus Scott, Harvey and Neola were divorced on April 13, 1951, and Harvey and Ann Marie were married April 21st, a week later.

A Scott Family Mystery: Sheila Renee Scott – the 2020 Discovery

In 1967 the Harvey Scott branch of the Scott Family lived in Wakefield, Massachusetts. Harvey, the father of the family, received a long-distance telephone call from his parents informing him that there had been a car accident, and that his brother and a nephew had been killed. A second nephew had survived the accident, but was seriously injured.

Harvey’s parents, Hartzell (Hardy) and Mary Scott, lived in Wenatchee, and were retired. Ivan Scott, the brother, lived in Spokane with his wife Phyllis and three sons, Richard, Ronnie and Rex. Ivan worked as a mortician in a Spokane funeral home, and Phyllis worked at a hospital.

During the two years Harvey’s family lived near Boston he worked for the U.S. Coast Guard as a Chief Yeoman, and was assigned to an icebreaker making a trip to Antarctica in support of scientific exploration. The accident occurred when he was in port, and consequently he was able to fly to Washington for the services.

Ivan had a ski boat that during the summertime was based in Coeur d’Alene Lake, in nearby Idaho. Ivan also had a Corvette sports car.

The traditional story told is that Ivan, Rex and Ronnie were returning from the lake one Sunday evening when a drunk-driver crossed the centerline and collided with the Corvette, head-on.

Growing up the Harvey Scott boys knew of the Wenatchee and Spokane Scott families, but rarely saw them because of where they lived. Residing in the Great Lakes region and the South, we had visited Grand Forks, North Dakota, but did not see the Washington state families between 1951 and 1961.

The Scotts lived sequentially in Juneau, Alaska (1951), Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan (1953), Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Elyria, Ohio, Traverse City, Michigan (1957-59), New Orleans, Louisiana (1960-62), Ketchikan, Alaska (1962-66), Wakefield, Massachusetts (1966-68), then Richmond and San Pablo, California.

A BRIEF HISTORY: 1634 - 2025

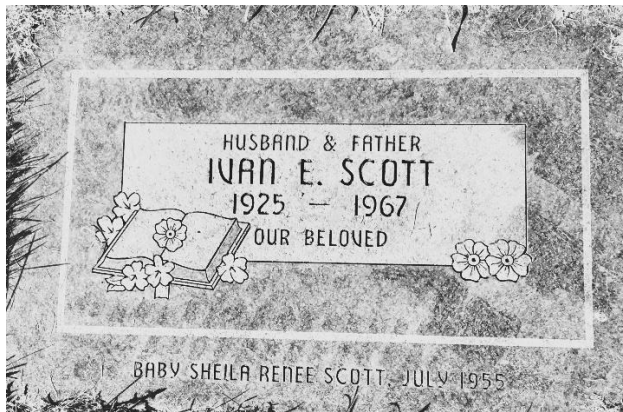
The family visited the Washington State families in June, 1961, on a summer vacation car trip, and again in 1962, on our way to Ketchikan. They saw them again in 1966 when the family traveled from Alaska to Massachusetts.

The Scott Family seemed to lean heavily towards males through a couple of generations. Growing up Harvey had two brothers, and he had four sons. The Spokane Scott family always consisted three boys, along with parents Ivan and Phyllis.

It was a surprise, then, when it was discovered that there was a previously unknown female member of the Spokane Scott Family.

While wandering around the Internet, pictures of grave stones at Fairmount Memorial Park in Spokane, Washington, were discovered. Ivan, Ronnie, and Rex Scott are all interred there.

And it appears that Sheila Renee Scott, an infant who was born and died in July, 1955, is remembered there as well. This was never mentioned in our family, at any time any surviving members of Harvey's family can remember. She lived for just two days.



The grave markers of Ivan Scott (with reference to Sheila Renee Scott), Rex Scott and Ronald Scott at Fairmount Memorial Park in Spokane, Washington.



Seated at far left is Ole Swenson (1840-1918), the first of the Swenson Line in North Dakota. On the far right of the front row is Mabel Swenson Huus Gulden Sando (1905-2004), on the lap of her father, Carl O. Swenson (1868-1935).

Chapter 3 – The Swenson Family Lineage

The first ancestors of Alan, Bryan, Conrad and Douglas Scott to set foot on North American soil were members of the Scott family, arriving with a fair amount of certainty in the 1600's, almost 400 years ago. Two other Scott family lines, the Swenson and the Huus families, came from the same town in central Norway, Al, in Buskerud County, Hallingdal District. These ancestors came in family units, with the Swenson family coming first on the sailing bark "Askur" in April of 1862.

These Norwegian ancestors were part of a major migration that occurred through most of the 1800's, until about 1920. This migration was caused by attractive North American land-acquisition opportunities being presented to Norwegians by governments and transportation providers while at the same time a dramatic increase in stress caused by over-population was occurring in the homeland.

Beginning in 1814 Norway and Sweden were joined in a post-Napoleonic Wars union that created peaceful conditions until World War I. So military-aged sons were not killed off in battles for about 100 years. They lived longer and had more children.

The potato was introduced to Europe in the mid-1700's, and to Norway in about 1760. It became a widespread source of carbohydrates for the general population. Men and women were fed, and they lived longer and had more children.

Small pox outbreaks had for centuries killed hundreds of thousands, even millions of people. In 1796 a vaccine was created and became widely used during the 1800's. In Norway, use of the vaccine became widespread, and as a consequence high-mortality disease outbreaks were reduced. People no longer died from smallpox, and they lived longer and had more children.

Because Norway's non-urban society was directly tied to agrarian practices, and each farm was broken up into smaller and then smaller farm-stead units for family subsistence, the growth in population made individual family prosperity nearly impossible to achieve.

In 1860 Norway's government-required passport (*passtvangen*), which was necessary for internal and external travel, was discontinued. This liberalization of Norwegian travel policy made it easier for individuals and families to move from the countryside to the city, and from Norway to other countries. The Swenson family benefited from this reduced bureaucracy when it traveled in 1862, as did the Huus family in 1872, 1877 and 1882. This free-travel policy was in place until World War I.

The Documented Swenson Line

1. The four Scott Boys are the sons of Ann Marie Huus Scott (1930 – 2015), based on birth certificates, and extensive family tradition. These children include Alan Scott (1951-), Bryan Scott (1953-), Conrad Scott (1955 -) and Douglas Scott (1957-2016).
2. Ann Marie Huus Scott is the daughter of Mabel Swenson Huus Gulden Sando (1905 – 2004) and Alfred Melvin Huus (1899-1941) based on birth and death certificates, and the original enumerations of the U.S. Census of 1950 showing Ann Marie as the 19-year-old stepdaughter of Elmer Rudolph Gulden (1899-1970) and Mabel H. Other children of Alfred and Mabel include Donnabelle Huus Weston (1933 -) and Thelma Charlotte Huus (1936).
3. Mabel is the daughter of Carl O. Swenson (1868-1935) and Turine Engebretson Swenson (1878-1963) according to the enumerations of the 1925 North Dakota Census, the U.S Census enumerations of 1900, 1910, and 1920, as well as the booklet "Remembering One Hundred Years" published for the Swenson Family Reunion at Northwood-Hatton, on July 29, 1979. This valuable resource was created by Eula Mae Swenson to commemorate the 100th anniversary of Ole Swenson's relocation from Iowa to North Dakota. Other children of Carl and Turine include Thoralf Swenson (1901–1990), Gladys Mae Swenson (1902), Gladys Swenson Hegre (1903–2002), Corliss Swenson (1907–1992), Cora Swenson Ward (1909–2000), Selmer Swenson (1911–1994), and Oscar Hjalmar Swenson (1913–1945).

4. Carl O. Swenson is the son of Ole Swenson (1840-1918) and Gro Neilsdatter Gudmundsrud Swenson (1841-1878) who immigrated to America in 1862, according to “Remembering One Hundred Years,” and the books “Frontier Mother: The Letters of Gro Svendsen” translated and edited by Pauline Farseth and Theodore Blegen. “My Tears Flowed Abundantly” by journalist Oddmund Ljone is fiction but was based on the letters Gro wrote to her parents back in Norway. Other children of Ole and Gro include Sven (Olsen) Swenson (1863 – 1882), Niels Olaus (1864 – 1927), Ole Swenson (1867 – 1956), Albert Olai Swenson (1869 – 1941), Steffen Swenson (1871 – 1881), Birgitte Swenson (1873 – 1881), Sigrid Swenson (1875 – 1876), Sigrid Christine Swenson (1877 – 1896), and Louise Gurine Swenson (1878 – 1881).

5. Ole Swenson is the son of Sven O Skrattegaard (1800–1884) and Bergith O Skrattegaard (1815–1894), who traveled from Al, Buskerud, Hallingdal, Norway to Saint Ansgar, Iowa in 1862, and then later to Minnesota, where many of their children other than Ole finally resided. Other children of Sven and Bergith Skrattegaard are Ole Swenson, also known as “Little Ole” (1842–1932), Engebret Swenson (1844 – 1921), Sigri Svendsdatter Skrattegaard Flaten (1847–1930), Sevat Swenson (1850–1900), Iver Swenson (1855–1927), and Carl Deckman Swenson (1862).

Leaving the Old Country

Ole and Gro Swenson were married on April 7, 1862, in Al, Norway, and immigrated through Drammen, Norway, to the United States later that month. The newlywed couple and the rest of Ole’s family passed through Quebec and Montreal, Canada, in June of that year, before taking several trains to Chicago and Port du Chien, Wisconsin. From there they took a ferry across the Mississippi to McGregor, Iowa, and then an ox-driven wagon to Saint Ansgar, Iowa.

It is easy to say that America was in turmoil in the time leading up to Ole and Gro’s arrival. In addition to the Civil War, the country was expanding westward at a dramatic pace. Between 1845 and 1853 the nation expanded its boundaries to include the states of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. The issue of how land was farmed, whether by large plantation owners with forced/slave labor or by owner-farmers who worked the land they owned, was an issue being hotly disputed across the country.

The Homestead Act was a law first passed in 1860 but vetoed by then President James Buchanan. Once the Civil War commenced and Confederate-state legislators withdrew from Congress, the Act was presented to Congress again. It passed and President Abraham Lincoln signed it into law in May, 1862. This occurred while Ole and Gro Swenson were making their way to Iowa. All of this activity presented an attractive land-acquisition opportunity when compared to where the family was coming from.

The ancient country of Norway that the Swenson family left was experiencing generally good times. As mentioned, a political union with Sweden was working to the benefit of both countries, and relaxed maritime shipping regulation was benefiting all Scandinavian countries. Timber and fishery products were in high demand.

All of Europe was experiencing a transition from a rural farming society to a more urban industrial culture. Population pressures meant that succeeding generations of families who remained in the rural areas had to provide for their families with smaller and smaller plots of land, if they were to survive. The result is that the Swenson family left Norway for the same reasons people leave countries today, in the belief that the future will be better someplace new. Today they would be called “economic immigrants.”

In 1849 the British government repealed the Navigation Acts, which required raw materials shipped from Canada, a British province, to first land in England. Once repealed, ships were able to carry freight directly from Canada to Norway and back again. Ship owners then preferred the more profitable Canadian route to North America, which landed emigrants at Quebec rather than New York. Westbound immigrants would then travel from Lake Michigan’s southern cities of Milwaukee and Chicago to destinations further inland.

The 1850 U.S. Census recorded 13,000 Norwegian-Americans as living in the country. The 1910 Census, 60 years later, recorded one million Norwegian-American residents. Because of the adoption of the Constitution’s birthright citizenship included in the 14th Amendment, all children born to Norwegian parents in America became United States citizens.

In addition to Ole and Gro Swenson, Ole’s father Svein Skrattegard traveled to America with his wife, Bergith, and Ole’s six younger brothers and one younger sister. While Ole settled first in Iowa and then Northwood, North Dakota, these related Swenson families ended up mostly in Rolling Forks Township area, Pope County, Minnesota. Engebret had a large family, including four sons and three daughters. Svein Skrattegard, his wife, his son Engebret, and Engebret’s wife, Bergith, are all buried at the Rolling Forks Lutheran Cemetery. Today by car Estherville, Iowa, and Rolling Forks, Minnesota are about 170 miles apart.

Ole and Gro farmed in the area south of Estherville, Iowa for 16 years and they had ten children. Gro died in 1878 and is buried in the Wallingford Lutheran Cemetery, Wallingford, Iowa. Ole Swenson sold the farm when Gro died and moved the family to Dakota Territory in 1879, ten years before North Dakota became a state.

As research has indicated with the Scott family and now the Swenson family, migration in search of a better future is typically a family affair, often with multiple generations traveling together.

The “Remembering One Hundred Years” booklet was produced for the 100th anniversary of Ole Swenson’s move to North Dakota. It was presented at the Swenson Family Reunion held in Northwood-Hatton on July 29, 1979. The narrative portion is reprinted here in its entirety. A copy of this booklet is in the current possession of Bryan Scott.

**“Remembering One Hundred Years”
A Swenson Family Reunion
at Northwood-Hatton, July 29, 1979**

*Commemorating the 100th Anniversary
of Ole Svendsen's move to North Dakota*

FROM HALLINGDAL --

Norway, 1860, was a country free from Danish rule, but still united with Sweden. A land of fjords and mountains, and hillsides produced a people of strength resourcefulness, and pride. But farms were small, tillable acres were few, and families were large. It was often difficult to sufficiently meet the needs of their family from the farmland. There were the adventuresome, and perhaps some desperate, who looked to a new land - America - for a new start.

In 1861, Svein Skrattegard and his wife, Bergitt, decided to leave their farm in Hallingdal and bring their family to America. Their oldest son, Ole, also wanted to leave for the land of promise. But first he must convince Nils Knudsen Gudmundsrud, a teacher, prominent landowner and leader in Aal, to permit his daughter, Gro, to marry Ole and join the emigrating group. Ole succeeded and within weeks the departure was a reality. Imagine the mixed emotions that must have been theirs as they stepped into the sailboat. With their backs to loved ones and homeland, they faced the unknown waters and a new land.

TO AMERICA - Estherville

Letters indicate that between the time of their departure (April 1862) and arrival at Quebec (June 20) there was sickness, death, and deprivation. Finally, about August 7th, they arrived at their destination, St. Ansgar, Iowa. Within a year, Ole had found land he liked near Estherville and staked his claim. It was a land with good meadow and spring water nearby.

In November 1863, shelter was built for family and cattle. Here, for the next sixteen years, Ole and Gro worked and waited and prayed as they claimed the promises of the new land. Ten children were born into the family. It was a time of Americanization even as they looked back to their homeland with nostalgia. It was a time of growth as roots were established in religious and community endeavors. It was a time of waiting for prosperity and freedom from debts, which somehow eluded them. It was a time to take pride in one's self, family and accomplishments.

On to War

In order to be an eligible homesteader, it was believed necessary for Ole to become an American citizen. Thus, he was called to serve his country during the Civil War. After fighting under General Sherman, he returned safely when peace was restored, and resumed his farming activities.

Through Hard Times and Sorrow

Gro and Ole persevered through heat, drought, prairie fires, locust invasions, and illness. While hardships were many, they derived joy in their family a steadfast faith in their God.

A BRIEF HISTORY: 1634 - 2025

Of the ten children, only four were destined to attain manhood - - Niels, Carl, Ole, and Albert Swenson.

Shortly after the birth of their tenth child, Gro, 37 years old, died leaving Ole with nine children to care for. Gro was buried in a church cemetery near Wallingford, Iowa, near the child who preceded her in death. Times were not easy. There were debts that seemed insoluble. The youngest children were not well. Ole Svendsen, alone with nine children, had a new crisis in this new land.

To North Dakota

One year later, in the summer of 1879, Ole sold his farm and secured another homestead at Northwood, North Dakota. It was a trip of about 360 miles and took about a month to make. Their homestead, later owned by second generation Ole Swenson, is presently owned by Corliss Swenson.

At this site, a dugout served as the first form of shelter for the large family. By 1882, a log house still standing on the farm site, was built.

The family cemetery has its origin in 1881 as death claimed the lives of four children within a short time.

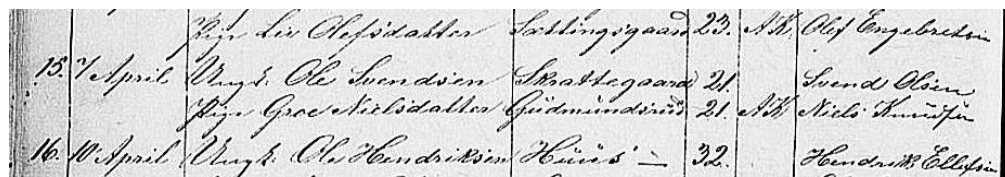
Ole Svendsen later married Bergitt Geldaker, a cousin of Gro, who came to America around 1881. At death, their bodies were laid to rest in the Swenson family cemetery. The monument placed by their graves is a tribute to our pioneer forefathers whose faith and courage we should not forget.

Today

This summer, 1979, we celebrate the 100th Anniversary of Ole Svendsen's immigration to North Dakota.

In retrospect, we marvel at the courage, fortitude, and faith of our ancestors. We express our respect to them as we, in a new century and new age, live lives that praise God and continue to uplift family, community, and our fellowmen.

There are now many pieces of evidence to verify the story told in "Remembering One Hundred Years," many available online. A marriage log from Al, Norway, lists the wedding date of Ole and Gro as April 7, 1862.



15.	7 April	Ole Svendsen	Skrattegaard	21.	Ole Engabrekson
		Gro Neilsdatter	Gudmundsrud	21.	Svend Olsen
				21.	Niels Christen
16.	10 April	Ole Svendsen	Holm's	32.	Hendrik Elling

The record of wedding number 15 that took place on "7 April" lists the ages of Ole Svendsen Skrattegaard and Gro Neilsdatter Gudmundsrud as 21 years.

A BRIEF HISTORY: 1634 - 2025

Egreviede										1862									
No	Wife's Name	Wife's Name	Wife's Name	Wife's Name	Wife's Name	Wife's Name	Wife's Name	Wife's Name	Wife's Name	No	Wife's Name	Wife's Name	Wife's Name	Wife's Name	Wife's Name	Wife's Name	Wife's Name	Wife's Name	Wife's Name
8	8 June	Engl Anne Petersen	Kaagen	92	Peter Andersen	Michael Olsen	1862	22 P. aft. Trinitatis	K. K. Olsen	8	8 June	Engl Anne Petersen	Kaagen	92	Peter Andersen	Michael Olsen	1862	22 P. aft. Trinitatis	K. K. Olsen
9	8 June	Engl Anne Petersen	Kaagen	92	Peter Andersen	Michael Olsen	1862	22 P. aft. Trinitatis	K. K. Olsen	9	8 June	Engl Anne Petersen	Kaagen	92	Peter Andersen	Michael Olsen	1862	22 P. aft. Trinitatis	K. K. Olsen
10	10 June	Engl Anne Petersen	Kaagen	92	Peter Andersen	Michael Olsen	1862	22 P. aft. Trinitatis	K. K. Olsen	10	10 June	Engl Anne Petersen	Kaagen	92	Peter Andersen	Michael Olsen	1862	22 P. aft. Trinitatis	K. K. Olsen
11	11 June	Engl Anne Petersen	Kaagen	92	Peter Andersen	Michael Olsen	1862	22 P. aft. Trinitatis	K. K. Olsen	11	11 June	Engl Anne Petersen	Kaagen	92	Peter Andersen	Michael Olsen	1862	22 P. aft. Trinitatis	K. K. Olsen
12	12 June	Engl Anne Petersen	Kaagen	92	Peter Andersen	Michael Olsen	1862	22 P. aft. Trinitatis	K. K. Olsen	12	12 June	Engl Anne Petersen	Kaagen	92	Peter Andersen	Michael Olsen	1862	22 P. aft. Trinitatis	K. K. Olsen
13	13 June	Engl Anne Petersen	Kaagen	92	Peter Andersen	Michael Olsen	1862	22 P. aft. Trinitatis	K. K. Olsen	13	13 June	Engl Anne Petersen	Kaagen	92	Peter Andersen	Michael Olsen	1862	22 P. aft. Trinitatis	K. K. Olsen
14	14 June	Engl Anne Petersen	Kaagen	92	Peter Andersen	Michael Olsen	1862	22 P. aft. Trinitatis	K. K. Olsen	14	14 June	Engl Anne Petersen	Kaagen	92	Peter Andersen	Michael Olsen	1862	22 P. aft. Trinitatis	K. K. Olsen
15	15 June	Engl Anne Petersen	Kaagen	92	Peter Andersen	Michael Olsen	1862	22 P. aft. Trinitatis	K. K. Olsen	15	15 June	Engl Anne Petersen	Kaagen	92	Peter Andersen	Michael Olsen	1862	22 P. aft. Trinitatis	K. K. Olsen
16	16 June	Engl Anne Petersen	Kaagen	92	Peter Andersen	Michael Olsen	1862	22 P. aft. Trinitatis	K. K. Olsen	16	16 June	Engl Anne Petersen	Kaagen	92	Peter Andersen	Michael Olsen	1862	22 P. aft. Trinitatis	K. K. Olsen
17	17 June	Engl Anne Petersen	Kaagen	92	Peter Andersen	Michael Olsen	1862	22 P. aft. Trinitatis	K. K. Olsen	17	17 June	Engl Anne Petersen	Kaagen	92	Peter Andersen	Michael Olsen	1862	22 P. aft. Trinitatis	K. K. Olsen
18	18 June	Engl Anne Petersen	Kaagen	92	Peter Andersen	Michael Olsen	1862	22 P. aft. Trinitatis	K. K. Olsen	18	18 June	Engl Anne Petersen	Kaagen	92	Peter Andersen	Michael Olsen	1862	22 P. aft. Trinitatis	K. K. Olsen
19	19 June	Engl Anne Petersen	Kaagen	92	Peter Andersen	Michael Olsen	1862	22 P. aft. Trinitatis	K. K. Olsen	19	19 June	Engl Anne Petersen	Kaagen	92	Peter Andersen	Michael Olsen	1862	22 P. aft. Trinitatis	K. K. Olsen
20	20 June	Engl Anne Petersen	Kaagen	92	Peter Andersen	Michael Olsen	1862	22 P. aft. Trinitatis	K. K. Olsen	20	20 June	Engl Anne Petersen	Kaagen	92	Peter Andersen	Michael Olsen	1862	22 P. aft. Trinitatis	K. K. Olsen
21	21 June	Engl Anne Petersen	Kaagen	92	Peter Andersen	Michael Olsen	1862	22 P. aft. Trinitatis	K. K. Olsen	21	21 June	Engl Anne Petersen	Kaagen	92	Peter Andersen	Michael Olsen	1862	22 P. aft. Trinitatis	K. K. Olsen
22	22 June	Engl Anne Petersen	Kaagen	92	Peter Andersen	Michael Olsen	1862	22 P. aft. Trinitatis	K. K. Olsen	22	22 June	Engl Anne Petersen	Kaagen	92	Peter Andersen	Michael Olsen	1862	22 P. aft. Trinitatis	K. K. Olsen
23	23 June	Engl Anne Petersen	Kaagen	92	Peter Andersen	Michael Olsen	1862	22 P. aft. Trinitatis	K. K. Olsen	23	23 June	Engl Anne Petersen	Kaagen	92	Peter Andersen	Michael Olsen	1862	22 P. aft. Trinitatis	K. K. Olsen
24	24 June	Engl Anne Petersen	Kaagen	92	Peter Andersen	Michael Olsen	1862	22 P. aft. Trinitatis	K. K. Olsen	24	24 June	Engl Anne Petersen	Kaagen	92	Peter Andersen	Michael Olsen	1862	22 P. aft. Trinitatis	K. K. Olsen
25	25 June	Engl Anne Petersen	Kaagen	92	Peter Andersen	Michael Olsen	1862	22 P. aft. Trinitatis	K. K. Olsen	25	25 June	Engl Anne Petersen	Kaagen	92	Peter Andersen	Michael Olsen	1862	22 P. aft. Trinitatis	K. K. Olsen
26	26 June	Engl Anne Petersen	Kaagen	92	Peter Andersen	Michael Olsen	1862	22 P. aft. Trinitatis	K. K. Olsen	26	26 June	Engl Anne Petersen	Kaagen	92	Peter Andersen	Michael Olsen	1862	22 P. aft. Trinitatis	K. K. Olsen
27	27 June	Engl Anne Petersen	Kaagen	92	Peter Andersen	Michael Olsen	1862	22 P. aft. Trinitatis	K. K. Olsen	27	27 June	Engl Anne Petersen	Kaagen	92	Peter Andersen	Michael Olsen	1862	22 P. aft. Trinitatis	K. K. Olsen
28	28 June	Engl Anne Petersen	Kaagen	92	Peter Andersen	Michael Olsen	1862	22 P. aft. Trinitatis	K. K. Olsen	28	28 June	Engl Anne Petersen	Kaagen	92	Peter Andersen	Michael Olsen	1862	22 P. aft. Trinitatis	K. K. Olsen
29	29 June	Engl Anne Petersen	Kaagen	92	Peter Andersen	Michael Olsen	1862	22 P. aft. Trinitatis	K. K. Olsen	29	29 June	Engl Anne Petersen	Kaagen	92	Peter Andersen	Michael Olsen	1862	22 P. aft. Trinitatis	K. K. Olsen
30	30 June	Engl Anne Petersen	Kaagen	92	Peter Andersen	Michael Olsen	1862	22 P. aft. Trinitatis	K. K. Olsen	30	30 June	Engl Anne Petersen	Kaagen	92	Peter Andersen	Michael Olsen	1862	22 P. aft. Trinitatis	K. K. Olsen

Pages of the Wedding Register in Aal, Hallingdal, Buskerud, Norway for 1862. Line 15 records Ole and Gro's wedding on April 7.

On the next page the 1890 eleventh Census of the United States contained a Special Schedule documenting the “Surviving Soldiers, Sailors, Marines and Widows, etc.” who served during the “War of Rebellion,” the Civil War. The enumeration sheet for Northwood, Grand Forks County, North Dakota, includes a listing for Ole Swenson.

“Remembering One Hundred Years” says that during the Civil War Ole served with General Sherman. The census enumeration below says he served as a Private for eight months and 25 days during 1864 and 1865. There were eight other Northwood survivors of the “War of Rebellion” recorded in June, 1890. Six others were Privates, one was a Corporal and one was a musician.

A BRIEF HISTORY: 1634 - 2025

[7-741.]

Page No. _____

Supervisor's District No. 4th Dist

Enumeration District No. 54

Eleventh Census of the United States.

SPECIAL SCHEDULE.

SURVIVING SOLDIERS, SAILORS, AND MARINES, AND WIDOWS, ETC.

Persons who served in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps of the United States during the war of the rebellion (who are survivors), and widows of such persons, in Northwood, County of Grand Forks, State of North Dakota, enumerated in June, 1890. Wass. M. Backenson Enumerator.

House No.	Family No.	NAMES OF SURVIVING SOLDIERS, SAILORS, AND MARINES, AND WIDOWS.	Rank.	Company.	Name of Regiment or Vessel.	Date of Enlistment.	Date of Discharge.	Length of Service.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								Yrs. Mos. Days.
9	9	Ole Swenson alias Ole Swenson	Private	G	13 Iowa Inf	26 Oct 1864	21 July 1865	8 2 1
51	51	Nathaniel Sweet	Private	B	Union Cavalry	7 Aug 1862	5 Jan 1863	7 2
52	52	Edward H. Armstrong	Corporal	D	118 Ill. Inf	11 Aug 1862	Aug 1865	3 3
81	81	John L. Panmister	Private	B	145 Penn Inf	Aug 1862	1864	3 4
86	86	Ole Swenson alias Ole Swenson	Private	L	12 Min. H.A.	15 Dec 1865	9 Oct 1865	2 24 5
93	96	Samuel C. Cady	Private	K	24 Ind Inf	1862	17 July 1863	6
98	99	George Marshall	Private		61 Penn Inf	186	1865	7
99	100	Henry A. Bergess	Musician	D	67 Penn Inf	1865	23 July 1865	8
106	108	George Nichols	Private	C	3 Ill. Cav	1864	1865	9
10						186	186	10
11						186	186	11

The first entry on the Northwood, North Dakota, "Special Schedule" of the 1890 U.S. Census records Ole Swenson's Civil War service records

Living on the prairie was not easy, and the hard life took its toll on the Ole Swenson family. While in Iowa the family grew from just a husband and wife to a mother and father and ten children. Death struck the family when there were eight children as a measles outbreak hit the family. Several of the children came down with the disease, and on Nov. 16, 1876 twenty-month-old Sigrid died. The next child, born three months later, was named Sigrid Christine, in honor of the deceased child. Gro would write to Norway that the two infants were very much alike, in appearance and behavior.

"My Tears Flowed Abundantly"

Gro Nilsdatter Gudmundsrud Svenson was the daughter of a school teacher and successful business man. Growing up her life must have involved books and literature, and she developed a curiosity about the world around her. She wrote about 50 letters to her parents, attempting to deal with the guilt she felt about leaving the security of a prosperous home and family. In these letters she told about her life in America. These letters became the basis of Oddmund Ljone's

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fictional book, *Mine Tänen FLOT Rikelig*. It is available in the Norwegian language at many major libraries throughout North America. The introductory passage of the English language typed-manuscript explains how the manuscript came to be part of the Scott Family history.

"Mine Tänen FLOT Rikelig" was written by Oddmund Ljone of Norway. It was printed in 1975, and is available in book form.

Mrs. Tillman (Esther) Egland of Cylinder, Iowa, read the book (printed in the Norwegian language). She thought the story was very interesting, and decided to translate it into the English language, so those who could not read or understand Norwegian could enjoy "My Tears Flowed Abundantly" also. She wrote it out in long hand.

It was then sent to Gladys Swenson Hegre, Gro Nilsdatter Skrattegard's granddaughter in Northwood, North Dakota. In 1988 Beth Swenson Heskin, a great-great-granddaughter of Gro, typed the translation of Mrs. Egland. It is printed herein for the sole purpose of letting Gro's descendants learn more about her.

In 1975, when this book was written, it had been 150 years since the bark "Askur" sailed from the Stavanger port carrying a flock of Norwegians who were emigrating to the United States of America, and with that, they heralded in one of the most dramatic chapters in Norwegian history - the great emigration to America. Essentially, it took place during the years from 1836 to about 1925. At that time around 1,000,000 Norwegians went across the ocean to find a future for themselves.

The reason that the emigration reached such enormous dimensions was due in a great extent to the letters from America which were sent back to Norway by the earlier emigrants. Perhaps much of the truth was withheld.

For instance, they perhaps mentioned very little about struggles, needs and longings to go back. They succeeded in getting another 10,000 to leave. First and foremost, there were the people of modest means, but there were also farmers who owned their land that sold all that they had and left to claim land on the wide-open prairie. The hunger for more land drove them out.

Among those who left (Norway) are the people who are told about in this book, 20-year-old Gro Nilsdatter, and her husband of the same age, Ole Svendsen Skrattegard, from Al in Hallingdal.

She wrote "my tears flow abundantly" in a letter, but Gro Nilsdatter was no weakling. She was a healthy woman. Nevertheless, when her struggles became so severe and painful, it was because her roots were so brutally torn from her homeland. She had a strong bond with her parents, brothers, and sisters, and often sent letters home. These letters were well-taken care of by the family in Al. They still have about 50 of them. They are the basis of this book, "My Tears Flowed Abundantly."

Oddmund Ljone (1917 - 1985) was an editor, journalist, non-fiction author, children's book author and translator. After studying journalism in the United States, he lived and worked entirely in Norway. His writing involved two categories, documentary drama, which included Norwegian Americana, and children's literature.

The book he wrote covers 16 years of Gro's life, from before she married at 21 years-old until after her death at 37. Included are the four major trip segments that occurred in 1862: 1) Sailing

on the bark “Asgur” from Drammenfjord, Norway, to Quebec and Montreal; 2) riding trains from Montreal to Chicago and Prairie du Chien, 3) taking a ferry across the Mississippi River to McGregor, then continuing to Saint Ansgar, Iowa, where they stayed for a year; and then 4) riding out on virgin prairie, across the Des Moines River, to their eventual homestead south of Estherville. From Saint Ansgar to their homestead there were no paths to follow, just untouched prairie grasslands to roll over for the first time.

Based on Gro’s letters to her family in Norway, Ljone writes first about the marriage and Gro getting pregnant. He then writes about her bearing nine additional children over 15 years, coping with Ole’s absence caused by his nine months of Civil War service, and seeing one child die during a measles outbreak. By 1878 Gro is unable to function for periods of time due to depression and physical ailments, and she ultimately succumbed on June 24th of that year.

Ljone explains that the letters convey ongoing and increasing periods of depression, something that can be easily imagined with the isolation of living alone with a quiet introvert farmer and a newborn child. The depression came in waves, and on Page 83 Ljone writes:

The thoughts came and went. Sometimes it was like birds singing above her. She was glad and happy, as if nothing could depress her, but again the bad thoughts came like a herd of black wild horses. She mentioned it to Ole. “You will let the thoughts come and go, Gro. Some day the black horses will be gone, and things will be different.”

A condition known as “prairie madness” or “prairie fever” has been described as an affliction to settlers in the Great Plains during the 1800’s. Settlers moving from urbanized or established areas in Europe and the East faced mental challenges in dealing with the harsh living conditions and extreme isolation. Symptoms included depression, withdrawal, changes in character and habit, and violence. Prairie madness sometimes resulted in moving back East or, in extreme cases, suicide.

While prairie madness is not a clinical condition, it is discussed in fiction and non-fiction writings from this period. Some have attributed the phenomenon to the post-Civil War Homestead Act, as this law encouraged individuals and families to leave established homes for the complete isolation of the open prairie. One writer from the period describing the symptoms said “an alarming amount of insanity occurs in the new Prairie States among farmers and their wives.”

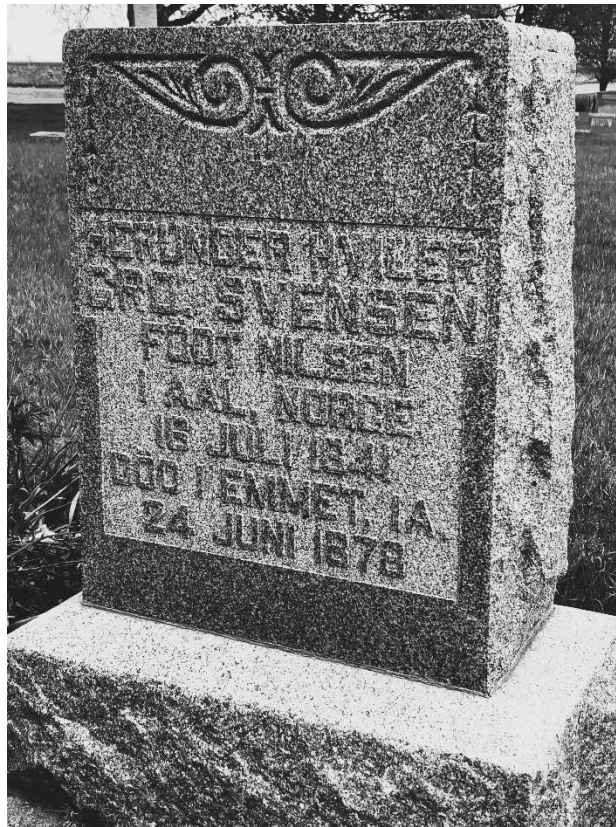
By 1879 Gro had died and Ole sold the farm at a profit. He chose to homestead again, this time in the Red River Valley of Dakota Territory. The 1880 U.S. Census enumeration for Traill County, Dakota Territory, taken on June 18th shows that his household included Ole at 40 years old, his younger brother Savat Svendsen (30), and children Nils (15), Carl (14), Albert (11), Stephen (9), Brigit (7), Sarah/Sigrid (3) and Gurine (2).

Included in the Dakota Territory household is Margit Opsata (37), the handicapped sister of Ole Opsata. Margit helped the Swenson family as a servant during Gro’s declining days in Iowa. Towards the end of “My Tears Flowed Abundantly,” on page 135 of the 141-page book, it says that Margit “... was a big help to Gro. The children like her, and relied on her when their mother was in bed.”

Gro's letters contained in "Frontier Mother" and the Ljone book include references to other pioneers, especially in the later post-Civil War years when the population of Emmet County, Iowa, grew. One of the founders Estherville, Robert Ridley, had employed Ole the during the summer while the family was still living in Saint Ansgar.

In Volume 1 of "History of Emmet County and Dickinson County Iowa, a Record of Settlement, Organization, Progress and Achievement," the population of Emmet County in 1860, two and a half years prior to the Swenson arrival, was 105. By 1910 the population was 9,816, according to the official U.S. Census taken 50 years later.

During the time the Ole Swenson family lived in Iowa there were major setbacks. One was the Rocky Mountain Locust plague occurring during the years 1873-1877, which devastated the area's agricultural production. "A year of no crop" is a phrased that was used. One formal locust observation of the Albert Swarm estimated that there were over 12.5 Trillion locusts, spread over 198,000 square miles east of the Rocky Mountains in the United States and Canada.



The tombstone of Gro Swenson (Svensen), who arrived in Iowa in 1862 from Aal, Norway, is located in Wallingford Lutheran Cemetery, Wallingford, Iowa. It reads in Norwegian "Below rests Gro Svensen, born Nilsen in Aal, Norway, 16 July 1841, died in Emmet Iowa 24 June 1878"

Death followed the family when it moved to Dakota Territory in 1879. The year 1881 was especially bad for the Swenson family, as 10-year-old Steffen died on February 11, eight-year-old Brigitte died on April 7, and 39-month-old Louise died on November 27. In all, four children died before reaching 11 years of age, and two more died before they turned 20. Only four Swenson boys grew to maturity, averaging over 73 years before passing. The great-grandfather of the Scott Boys, Carl O. Swenson, died when he was 69 years old.

After Ole relocated to Dakota Territory he married for a second time, in 1885, to Bergit (Berget) Osdatter Kjellargaard (1831-1919). They lived together until death. At their Golden Wedding Anniversary celebration in 1935 Aagot Raaen described Ole's life-events and contributions to the community. Raaen was a well-known writer and educator whose family had immigrated from Norway like the Swenson family. Raaen documented immigrant life in the Dakota Territory in several books. She composed the following article, which was published in the local newspaper.

Tribute to Ole Swenson on Golden Wedding Anniversary

The following fine tribute was read at the celebration of the golden wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Ole O. Swenson the other week: By Aagot Raaen

A lone man on skis moved slowly northward. Every so often he glanced cautiously, back to see if the box remained safely on the sled he pulled. At times, he stopped to tie the woolen scarf more securely around his throat and waist. It was the 8th of March but the heavy snow of 1881 lay almost untouched by the spring thaw. The cold north wind penetrated his thin worn garments and stung his face and hands.

He could save his hands by thumping one of them against his side as he pulled the sled with the other. But his face would have to blister; having been frost bitten many times made it tender to severe heat or cold.

If he could have glided along as fast as he usually did, the fifteen mile stretch could have been made in half the time but he must move cautiously. Tears filled his eyes as he looked tenderly at the box. In order to reach his destination before sundown he had arisen with the stars. Could he make it. Yes he must. There was much to do before dark night set in. He began to feel drowsy and suddenly remembered he hadn't slept for two nights. He had eaten very little for several days but somehow he didn't feel hungry. This morning he had been reminded to eat before starting on the long sad journey across the snow-covered prairie but he hadn't been able to swallow food.

As he trudged along his thoughts went back over the years. Strange how much life could promise and how little it often gave. When he married clever Gro Nilson Gudmundsrud, sister of Rev. Ole Nilson, people had said "Ole Swenson Skrattegaard you are marrying the Rose of the Valley. A rose needs sunshine — so you will have both."

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Shortly after the wedding in 1862, they set out for America and came to the Shellrock settlement in Iowa. The long journey on the sailboat and then on the train from New York had been all fun. They were young and fearless and in love. They were going to a promised land where big-hearted Ole would be better able to give Gro, his cherished rose, all the comforts she deserved.

They had only a few happy weeks at Shellrock, when they heard of a better place near Estherville, Emmett County, and moved to it.

So far life had kept its promise. They worked hard and had little but they were well. Time brought handsome robust boys: Sven, Nils, Carl, Ole, Albert and Stephen. Then sickness came and Gro had to spend much of her time in bed or in a chair. There was no end to doctor's bills. The three girls who came after that, Brigit, Sigrid, and Lovise were invalids from the day they were born, which meant more doctor's bills. She that had been named "Rose of the Valley" grew weaker and weaker till she only an answer to the many questions her family asked. Then she silently slipped away when Louise was born.

Ole Swenson was an honest man. He knew that there was but one thing to do: sell his farm and find a new place to live. His brother, Sevat Swenson Skrattegaard, who came in the Berg party in July, 1874, had settled on part of Section 12, Enger Township, had written about the free land in Dakota.

In 1879 Ole Swenson started on the long journey. With him were his nine children, Margit Opsata, a crippled woman who took care of the sick baby, and an old uncle, Aslak, who had made his home with the Swensons. The barefoot boys walked all the way from Iowa to Dakota, changing off keeping the six cows and young stock from turning back. But sometimes in the night the cows would sneak away eastward, and then the whole caravan would have to retrace its steps. When the young oxen were not able to pull the load the cows had to be harnessed to help out.

After a month's journey the Swenson family arrived. Sevat wasn't at home but that did not matter. They went inside and took possession of the home until he returned. The huge barrel of flatbread they had started out with had been consumed, and so there was no other food but Sevat who had expected a family of hungry boys had provided for them.

The very next day Ole and the oldest boys set out to look for Thomas Raaen and look for land. Great was the meeting of Ole and Thomas, who had been friends in Norway, and later neighbors in Emmet County, Iowa. From Raaen, Ole drove northeast until he came to a coulee that had a creek with an abundance of running water. He dug into the soil and found it black and rich. He staked his claim on part of Sec. 18 Washington township, Grand Forks County, and then returned to Enger in Steele County.

Ha made several trips before he finished his first dug out in which members of the family lived off and on from the Spring of 1880. The biggest boys worked for different farmers in Enger and Newburgh, including Ellef Nyhus and Andrew Stavens.

Ole had ample time to think of this on his sad lone journey. The sun's rays were slanting in the west which made him uneasy.

He hurried to reach the dug out now, where some of his children were staying with Uncle Aslak. He could see smoke coming out of the chimney, a little boy, Stephen opened the door and waved, but when the father didn't notice him, Stephen knew something was wrong. He listened wide eyed to what his father was telling Aslak.

"Lovise died yesterday. Sevat helped me make a box. Margit arranged a bed of straw over which she stretched a white cloth. Lovise was over two years old but she hadn't grown much. We laid her out in the little white dress and put her cap on, then folded her tiny hands and nailed the cover on. I have come slowly, so as not to disturb her."

Aslak whisked away the tears but he was really glad that Lovise, who had never known a day without pain, was at last free.

Ole and Aslak shoveled away the snow near the few small trees they had planted the year before and there they dug the grave. Stephen was asked to bring some rope and the hymn book. In silence the men lowered the box into the grave, then read out of the hymn book and with bowed heads softly repeated the Lord's Prayer. When they began filling the grave Stephen ran into the dugout to stifle his sobs.

Margit Opsata returned to Iowa and the invalid girls were taken into the dugout to be cared for by their brothers. In the fall when Aslak was sick with broken ribs, diphtheria came to the dugout. With no sanitation and without the care of a doctor, Stephen and one sister died only a week apart and were buried beside Lovise. A little more than two years passed when Sven, the oldest who vibrated health and vitality, came down with a severe cold. Complications caused by lack of care resulted in death. A fourth grave was added to the family lot.

If we should go to the Swenson home on Sec. 17, Washington township today, we would find deep in the woods, hidden by tall trees planted so long ago, a dedicated family cemetery. White head stones gleam among the stately brown tree trunks. The largest stone is in memory of him who dug the first grave.

Near the grave we also find the old log cabin, which in time, followed the dugout.

If we visit neighbors and friends we will hear endless stories of Ole Swenson's kindness and unselfishness. They even tell that the pension he received as a civil war veteran was given to the mission.

After Ole's death in 1918 the farm passed to his son Ole Swenson (1867-1956) and then to Corliss Swenson (1907-1992), the son of Carl O. Swenson (1868-1935), another son of the original Ole. Carl O. Swenson is the great-grandfather of the Scott Boys, so Corliss is their great uncle. The Scott Boys visited the farm during their Gand Forks visit in either 1961 or 1962.



The front row is flanked by Carl O. and Turina Swenson, with Mabel, the Scott Boys' grandmother, and Cora Swenson. Standing are Selmer, Gladys, Thoralf, Corliss and Oscar Swenson.

Carl O. Swenson played a significant role in the development of the area around Hatton, Northwood, Grand Forks and the Red River Valley. On his death in 1935 the following obituary was published in local newspapers.

A Good and Noble Man

THE DEATH of Carl O. Swenson occurred at 1:00 o'clock Tuesday morning, March 19th, 1935, at his farm home. Being confined to his bed but a few days, and being a man who complained but little, and took a philosophical view of life, the seriousness of his condition was little realized, and his sudden death was a real shock to relatives and friends. He had been troubled more or less with asthma for some years, but was always about and doing life's duties and tasks with good cheer.

Carl O. Swenson was born at Estherville, Emmet County, Iowa, June 18, 1866. He homesteaded east of Northwood, what is now the Ole Swenson farm, in 1879, with his father, sisters and brothers, his mother being some years deceased before they immigrated here from Iowa.

In the year 1900 he was married to Turina Engebretson at Northwood, and moved to the farm on which he resided at the time of his death. To them were born eight children, and he is survived by his wife, Turina, and seven children, one May Gladys, being deceased. The children living are: Carliss, Selmer and Oscar at home, Mrs. Ernest Hegre of Northwood, Thoralf A., of Bismarck, North Dakota, Mrs. Alfred Huus and Cora of Grand Forks. Two brothers, Ole and Albert Swenson, near Northwood, also survive him.

The funeral was held from the farm home at 1:00 o'clock, Saturday, March 23rd, 1935, and from the Lutheran Free Church, Northwood, at 2:00, Rev. H. P. Halvorson officiating, and making a very fine talk, both in the Norwegian and the English language. A quartet sang at the home, and at the church Rev. Halvorson sang two solo numbers, and the choir sang. The service was a very

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beautiful and impressive one, and the church was not large enough to provide room for all who wished to attend. The floral tributes were truly wonderful and among them was a remembrance from the North Dakota delegation in Congress, from Washington, D. C.

Active pallbearers were: Albert and Alfred Offerdahl, Otto Algrin, C. A. Mandt, Northwood, and Erick Brunsvold and Sever Pladson of Hatton.

Honorary pallbearers were: Carl Ulberg, Harry Haraldson, C. E. Pendergast, Leonard Grotte, Halvor Bjerke, Tollef Mandt, Elias Erickson, Mons Hegg.

Interment was made in the private cemetery at the Ole Swenson farm. A long cortege followed the remains to their final resting place. Many were present at the funeral from neighboring towns.

In the passing of Carl O. Swenson, the community sustains the loss of an outstanding citizen, who was a good husband, and an admirable father. Mr. Swenson, for many years, was rated one of the most successful farmers of the community, but like many others, suffered some reverses in the years of depression that took their toll of all. He was signally honored by his fellowmen, being 30 years clerk of the school board of his district, a stockholder and president of the Northwood Farmers Mercantile since its organization, and a stockholder of the first farmers' elevator organization of Northwood, and president of the Northwood Equity Elevator Company since its incorporation.

Mr. Swenson devoted the best years of his life to the progressive cause in politics, and for many years has been prominent in the local and state councils of the Nonpartisan League. He worked whole-heartedly for what he conceived to be a movement for the betterment of his fellow citizens, giving of his time and substance unselfishly and with the zeal of conviction. Generous, kindly, tolerant, and able to reason calmly and without passion, it is a great tribute to his political activities, that none of his political antagonists wished him aught but well, and all unite at his death in highest tribute to his memory.

Here truly was a man. He was industrious, and upright, and incorruptible, and widely known and esteemed for his many virtues, his cheerful and smiling personality. None more honest or conscientious than Carl O. Swenson, nor were there any who bore the adversities of life with more fortitude or less complaint. A friend to all, all knew him as their friend. The community of Northwood and a wide circle of friends over the state, feel a distinct loss in the death of this good and noble man.

The Scott Boys' grandmother Mabel Swenson (1905 – 2004), the daughter of Carl O. and Turina Swenson, grew up in Northwood, North Dakota, and out-lived three husbands. She first married Alfred Melvin Huus (1899-1941) from the neighboring town of Hatton, with whom she had three daughters, Ann Marie (1930-2015), Donnabelle (1933-) and Thelma (1936). After Alfred Huus died in 1941 she married Elmer Rudolph Gulden (1899-1970), and after "Rudy" Gulden died she married Carl Sando (1896-1991). Upon her death the following obituary was published in North Dakota newspapers.

Obituary: Mabel Sando

Mabel Sando, age 98 ½ years, of Grand Forks, ND died on Friday, February 27, 2004 at Prairie View, Valley 4000 in Grand Forks.

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Mabel was born on August 27, 1905, the daughter of Carl and Turina (Engebretson) Swenson near Northwood, ND. She was baptized and confirmed in the Ebenezer Lutheran Church in Northwood, and united in marriage to Alfred M. Huus on June 12, 1929. They had three daughters, one who died in infancy. Alfred died on May 30, 1941.

On December 29, 1949 she married Rudolph Gulden, who died in March 1970. On July 26, 1975 she married her childhood sweetheart, Carl J. Sando, who passed away on March 7, 1991.

Mabel was employed in the County Auditor's Office in the Grand Forks County Courthouse from 1946 to 1972. She was a lifelong member of United Lutheran Church, being very active in her earlier years. She was also a member of the Sons of Norway and a charter member of ABWA.

Mabel is survived by her two daughters; Ann Marie Scott of San Pablo, CA and Donnabelle Weston of Grand Forks. Also surviving are grandchildren; Alan (Tina), Bryan (Linda), Conrad, and Douglas (Dawnel) Scott, and David (Renee), Daniel (Kristin) Weston, Lori (Don) Cox, Linda (Samuel) Redfern and Lisa Weinmann; 13 great-grandchildren and several nieces and nephews.

She was preceded in death by her husbands, infant daughter; sons-in-law, Harvey Scott and Lloyd E. Weston; and daughter-in-law, Fay Weston; brothers, Thoralf, Corliss, Selmer and Oscar Swenson; sisters, Gladys Hegre and Cora Ward.

We are thankful for the thoughtfulness and remembrances of her friends and for the kind and loving care of the staff at the Inn at Parkwood, and these last months at Valley4000. Your giving care and sweet gentleness shall always be cherished by her family.

Services will be 11:00 a.m. Wednesday in United Lutheran Church of Grand Forks. Visitation will be Tuesday from 4:30 p.m. to 6:30 p.m. with a 6:30 p.m. prayer service in Amundson Funeral Home of Grand Forks. Visitation will continue for the hour before the service in the church. Burial will be in Carl Ben Eielson Cemetery of Hatton, ND.

During the period 1830 to 1920 about 800,000 Norwegians left their home country for other nations, the majority traveling to the United States, according to the "Nordics.info" website of Aarhus University and other researchers. Three waves have been defined, with 1882 being the peak immigration year as 28,000 Norwegians moved to America.

<https://nordics.info/show/artikel/emigration-from-norway-1830-1920/>

This represents a massive shift in national population, and as such is under extensive study in Norway. Most families in Norway had members move to America, or they were acquainted with someone who made the trip. Because of this there is widespread interest in how Norwegians fared in America.

In 1998 the owner of the log cabin Ole Swenson constructed on his farm in 1880 agreed donate it to Norway for placement in the Hallingdal Museum, Nesbyen, Buskerud, Norway. This cabin replaced the dugout that was the first structure Ole built at his farm, where his family lived for several years. Under the supervision of archeological experts the cabin was dis-assembled, trucked to Minneapolis and flown to Norway, to be re assembled at the museum site.

A local television station heard about the activity and sent a reporter to do a video segment, talking with Mabel Swenson Huus Gulden Sando about her recollections of the cabin. Below is a transcript of the video.

Ole Swenson Cabin News Clip:
“*On the Road with Jason Davis*”
By KSTP 5 Eyewitness News

Narrator: More than 100 years ago, nearly two-thirds of the population of Norway came to this country. Many settled on the plains of Minnesota and North Dakota and started dynasties that still flourish today. Their story is as much a part of the history of Norway as it is of America, as Jason Davis found when he went on the road to Hatton, North Dakota.

On the road with you, there's a place I want to see.

Jason Davis: It's impossible to imagine how hard it must have been for Norwegian immigrant Ole Swenson in 1878. Single-handed, he built a home for his family on the North Dakota prairie. Out of huge oak logs, he somehow hauled from a river 15 miles away.

Mabel Swenson Sando: I was born in 1905.

Davis: Today, 115 years later, his granddaughter, Mabel Sando, spends her 92nd birthday still wondering how he did it.

Sando: And he built that house, I suppose, with an axe and a hammer and what have you. I don't know. I don't know how he did it.

Kare Solhjell: This is what we have been looking for.

Davis: With the help of local historian, Harriet Foss, Corey Solhjell is here to arrange the transportation of the old cabin back to Holling, Norway. It will become the main attraction in a museum dedicated to the thousands who left the region for a new life in America.

Solhjell: We don't want just to tell the story from the Norwegian point of view, why people left, but we also have some documentation, some things that people can see and even touch, you know, showing how it was.

Davis: It was hard for the pioneers. The first winter, Ole Swenson's baby daughter died.

Sando: So they made a little box and put some straw in it and a sheet and dressed her and put her in there. But he didn't bury her then. He had to do it later. But he did.

Davis: Ole and his wife, Gro, lost three of their children in the first year. Their graves will remain to mark the spot long after local farmer, Jim Sletten, has dismantled the cabin for shipping to Norway. Even today, Jim is impressed by Ole's workmanship.

Jim Sletten: Especially with no power tools, everything was done by hand. It's in there pretty solid.

Davis: When the cabin is reassembled in Norway, it will include many of the family's belongings, like the Bible that was published in 1857.

Harriet Foss: And in the back, he has got all his children listed.

Solhjell: It's also another example of things that tie the stories together. The Norwegian part and the American part, you know. This is their Norwegian Bible.

Davis: Because of the intense interest by the people of Norway in the history of the immigrants, Ole Swenson's cabin is going to be flown back to Scandinavia by the Norwegian Air Force. Jason Davis, Channel 5 Eyewitness News, on the road near Hatton, North Dakota.

Narrator: Farmer Jim Sletten, who has no connection with the Swenson family, has donated the cabin to the museum and has volunteered to dismantle it in time for it to be flown to Norway later this year.

A unique combination of the two phases of Ole Swenson's life, in Iowa and in North Dakota, are brought together at the Hallingdal Museum in Buskerud County, Norway. A walking theatrical presentation has been written based on "My Tears Flowed Abundantly," the book based on the letters Gro Svendsen wrote to her parents from Iowa. The museum includes many buildings placed in a village setting, and this is where Ole Swenson's cabin from his homestead near Northwood is placed.

This Norwegian language play is available to watch on the YouTube website. It is discoverable by searching the YouTube website for the word "Emigrantspelet," which means "The Emigrant Game" in Norwegian. The full URL is <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RrXNv-EJYnI>

From the YouTube video page:

"Emigrantspelet. Eit vandreteater på museumsområdet på Hallingdal Museum, Nesbyen Hallingdal Museum"

"OM UTVANDRINGEN TIL AMERIKA. En dramatisering av historien til Ole Svendsen Skrattegard (1840 -1918) og Gro Nilsdatter Gudmundsrud (1841-1878) frå Ål. De emigrerte til Amerika som nygifte i 1862."

Translated to English:

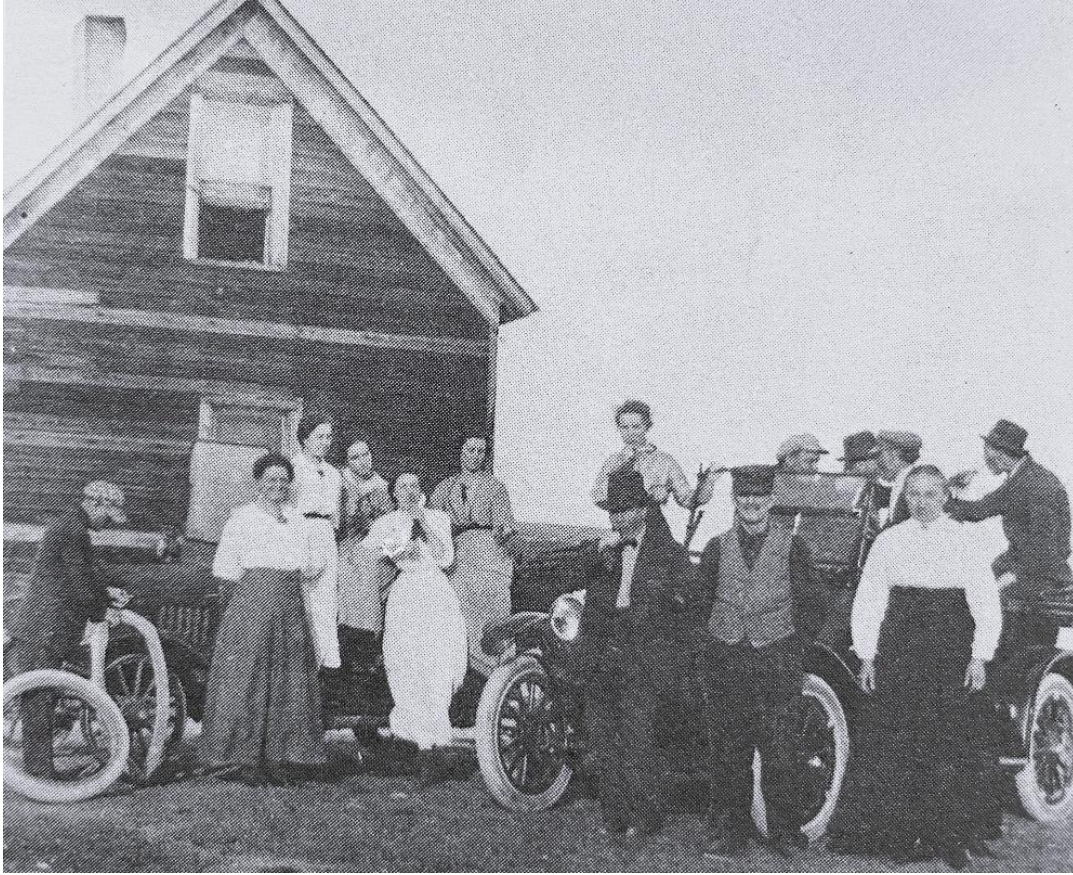
The Emigrant Game. A walking theatre on the museum grounds at Hallingdal Museum, Nesbyen, Buskerud, Norway

ABOUT THE EMIGRATION TO AMERICA. A dramatization of the story of Ole Svendsen Skrattegard (1840 -1918) and Gro Nilsdatter Gudmundsrud (1841-1878) from Ål. They emigrated to America as newlyweds in 1862.

The Rest of the Family, besides Ole and Gro

When Ole and Gro Swenson came over to the United States in 1862 Ole was the oldest son of Sven and Bergit Skrattegaard. Making the voyage as part of the family were younger brothers Engebret, Sevat, Ole (the younger) and Iver, along with sister Sigri. Ole's parents, brother Engebret and sister Sigri (Svendsatter Skrattegard Flaten) are buried in the Rolling Forks Lutheran Cemetery, Rolling Forks Township, Pope County, Minnesota. Ole (the younger) Swenson is buried at the Barness Lutheran Cemetery, in Pope County, Minnesota. Sevat Swenson is buried in Washington Lutheran Church Cemetery in Grand Forks, and Iver Swenson is buried in the Swenson Family Cemetery at the Ole Swenson homestead outside of Northwood, with Ole (the elder) and his second wife, Birgit.

There are two concentrations of members of the Sven and Bergit Skrattegard family, one near Grand Forks and one near Pope County, Minnesota. Ole, Sevat and Iver are buried near Grand Forks, North Dakota, while parents Sven and Bergit, Engebret, Ole (the younger) and Sigri are buried in in Pope County, Minnesota. Using today's mapping tools the distance between the two locations is about 215 miles. Historically there was little discussion about the Minnesota ancestral family members among the Grand Forks relatives, according to the oldest surviving Grand Forks relative.



Twelve Sunday visitors to the Gaspers farm, with Henry (wearing vest) and Anna Gaspers standing in front of the automobile at right.

Chapter 4 – The Gaspers Family Lineage

The third oldest North American lineage in the Scott Boys' family is the Gaspers Line, which according to records arrived on the North American continent in 1878. The Gaspers are the family of Mary Gaspers Scott, grandmother of the Scott Boys, and mother of Harvey Scott.

Henry Gaspers immigrated to America on the vessel S.S. Vaderland of the Red Star Line, arriving in Philadelphia from Antwerp, Belgium, on May 29, 1878. This is according to the "United States, Germans to America Index, 1850-1897" data files relating to the immigration of Germans to the United States for arrivals 1850-1897, created by the Balch Institute for Ethnic Studies, Center for Immigration Research, as well as the "Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Passenger Lists, 1800-1882." This collection of arriving passenger lists for Philadelphia, 1800-1882 is in the National Archives and Records Administration publication: "M425: Passenger Lists of Vessels Arriving at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1800-1882."

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It is assumed that "Heinr" was short for "Heinrich," which was Americanized to "Henry" Gaspers by the U.S. Customs and Immigration officials. Heinrich Gaspers is listed as being born in Winterscheid, Eifelkreis Bitburg-Prum, Germany, on November 25, 1850 to Christian Gasbers (1811-1882) and Anna Maria Winkelman (1821-1859). Henry was an only child, and both of Henry's parents were born and died in Winterscheid. Henry's mother died when he was about nine years old.

Winterscheid is in western Germany, near the border with Belgium. Using today's roads it is about 130 miles from Antwerp, which was in the mid-1800's, as now, a major global shipping port.

Leonh. Fuchs	26	"	"
Heinr. Gaspers	27	"	"
Marg. Weber	30	female	12 4

"Heinr. Gaspers" is listed on the ship's manifest as 27 years old, a Laborer from Germany intending to live in the United States, on the third line from the bottom.

Form No. 2-B

**INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
RED STAR LINE.**

Report or Manifest of all the passengers taken on board the _____
whereof _____ is Master, from _____
Tons _____ and owned by _____
of _____ and bound to _____

NAMES.	AGE.	SEX.	OCCUPATION.	To what Country belonging.	Country of which is their intention to become Inhabitants.	Number and Names of Passengers who have died on the Voyage.
Mathilde Schurz	19	female		Germany	U. S.	
Johann Maschke	60	male		"	"	
Elmore "	50	female		"	"	
York Wambler	29	male	Coachman	Belgium	"	
Jacob Mathey	19	"	Blacksmith	U. S.	"	
Hie. "	25	"	Laborer	"	"	
Jo. Boeck	27	"	"	Germany	"	
Conrad Bembusel	33	"	Painter	"	"	
Hie. Jost	20	"	Laborer	"	"	
Jacob Schotten	144	"	"	"	"	
Peter Heine	18	"	"	"	"	
Hie. Heine	27	"	"	"	"	
Leonh. Fuchs	26	"	"	"	"	
Heinr. Gaspers	27	"	"	"	"	
Marg. Weber	30	female		"	"	
Burthen "	12			"	"	

The Passenger manifest for the SS. Vaderland, which sailed from Antwerp to Philadelphia.

Henry Gaspers married Anna Herlitz in 1881, according to Census records. She was born in Chaska, Minnesota in 1864.

The 1895 Minnesota State Census for Perham, Minnesota shows Henry as 44 years old, since the Census was taken in June and his 45th birthday wasn't until November. The enumeration shows that Henry and Anna had seven children.

The 1900 U.S. Census shows the continued growth of the family, with Henry and Anna having eight children at this time. Henry lists his occupation as a full time Farmer, and states that he had been naturalized as a U.S. citizen. He owned his own farm free and clear, without a mortgage.

The children and their ages on this enumeration, taken June 11-13, 1900, were Dora (17), Katherine (15), Frank (13), Henry (11), Henrietta (10), Magdalena (7), Gertrude (5), and Christian (2). The Scott Boys' grandmother Mary was born two months later.

By the 1916 Canadian Census of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta the four younger children are present, including the Scott Boys family's ancestor Mary (15), Anna (13), Josephine (10), and Bernard (6). Also present in the family by the July 4-5 enumeration date are Kunigunda/Cundgunda E. Berger Gaspers (20), and six-month old Anton Henry Gaspers, the son of Kunigunda/Cundgunda and the grandson of Henry and Anna Gaspers. The enumeration shows son Henry as the father of Anton Henry and husband of Kunigunda/Cundgunda, although Social Security Administration correspondence from 1988 states that Frank Gaspers, who is not present on the enumeration, is the father. Anton Henry's birthplace is listed as Perham, Minnesota.

The enumeration states that the Gaspers family immigrated to Canada in 1911, when Frank would have been 24 years old and Henry 22. Kunigunda/Cundgunda and Anton Henry are listed as arriving in Canada in 1916.

Documented Gaspers Family Lineage Notes

1. The Scott Boys are the sons of Harvey Scott (1926 – 1996) and Ann Marie Huus Scott (1930 – 2015) based on birth certificates and family tradition.
2. Harvey Scott is the son of Mary Katherine Gaspers Scott (1900 – 1991) and Hartzell H. Scott (1902-1970) based on the original enumerations of the U.S. Census of 1940 showing Harvey as the 12-year-old son of "H.H. Scott" at house number "622," the Draft Registration Cards (D.D.S. Form 1) of Hartzell (1942) and Harvey (1944), the Petition for Naturalization dated Oct. 3, 1946, and the entry from "United States, Social Security Numerical Identification Files, 1936-2007." Harvey is also listed as Informant on Mary's death certificate. Other children of Mary and Hartzell include Ivan Scott (1925 – 1967) and Ervin Scott/Paul Matthews (1925 - 2012).
3. Mary Katherine Gaspers Scott is the daughter of Henry Nicholas Gaspers (1850-1918) and Anna Marie Herlitz Gaspers (1864-1937) according to her death certificate, the 1900 U.S. Census for Perham Township, Otter Tail County, Minnesota, the 1895 and 1885 State Census for

Perham Township, Otter Tail County, Minnesota, the 1916 Canadian Census for Saskatchewan, Swift Current District, as well as the article “Henry and Anna Gaspers” written by Mary Scott and published in “*Hallonquist: A Light in the Window*” by the Hallonquist Historical Society in 1983. Other children of Henry and Anna include Katherine Gotchy, Frank, Dora Eccesfield, Henry, Harriet Claypole, Helen Lorenz, Gertrude Brixia, Chris, Anna Miracle, Josephine, and Bernard.

4. Henry Nicolas Gaspers was born in Wintersheid, Bitburg-Prum Rheinland-Palz, Germany in 1850. He died in 1918 near Vanguard, Saskatchewan. Anna Marie Herlitz Gaspers was born in Chaska, Minnesota, and died in Creston, British Columbia, Canada. Her parents were Andrew Herlitz (1836 - 1924) and Katherine Reus Herlitz (1847 – 1917). Andrew was born in Bavaria and appears to have immigrated to Minnesota in 1854, when he was 18. Katherine Reus was born in New York to Bavarian-born parents, Adam and Margaret Reus. Other children of Andrew Herlitz and Katherine Reus Herlitz include Robert Herlitz (1866 -1933) and Henry Herlitz (1872 – 1931).

5. Adam Reus was born in Weismain, Lichtenfels, Bavaria, Germany, and Margaret Himer Reus was born in Germany (Prussia) according to the 1880 U.S. Census for Chaska township, Carver County, Minnesota.

It is interesting to consider what conditions in Germany might have encouraged Adam Reus and Henry Gaspers to leave Germany in 1854 and 1878, respectively. Between 1852 and 1870 Germany, and Bavaria in particular, was involved in a series of wars. The First Schlesing War was in 1852, the Second Schlesing War took place in 1864, the Austro-Prussian War occurred in 1866, and the Franco-Prussian War was in 1870. During this same time period there were about half a dozen major governmental and political changes that occurred. In short, there was a lot of societal chaos occurring throughout the region.

And in America there was a frontier expanding towards the Midwest with the addition of many new states. In 1862 the Homestead Act was established providing 160 acres of land for those who built a home and lived on the farm. The period after the Civil War was a time of great optimism and immigration in North America.

Mary Scott, author, writes about immigration to Saskatchewan

In 1983 the Hallonquist Historical Society published “Hallonquist: A Light in the Window.” This 406-page book includes hundreds of stories about families from the Saskatchewan prairies, and both Mary Gaspers Scott and the daughter of her brother Christian, Mildred Haubrich, contributed stories.

According to Wikipedia, Hallonquist is a hamlet in the Rural Municipality of Coulee No. 136, Saskatchewan, Canada. It is located on Highway 363, about 13 miles west of Hodgeville, near the location of Gaspers farm.

Hallonquist was developed in 1923 on a branch line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. At its peak Hallonquist had two general stores, two restaurants, a blacksmith shop, a shoe repair shop, a lumber yard, two livery barns, a butcher shop, a pool hall, a barber shop, three oil agencies, three machine agencies and three grain elevators. In 2006 Hallonquist had a population of just 15 living in 11 dwellings, a 21.1% decrease from 1996.

Below is the 1983 story that Mary Gaspers Scott wrote about her family, which appears on page 187 of the book. This book is in the current possession of Bryan Scott.

Henry and Anna Gaspers

By Mary Scott

Henry Gaspers was born in Germany on November 25, 1850 and came to the United States at the age of 15.

In 1887 he married Anna Harletz, who had been born in Park Rapids, Minnesota. They moved to Perham, Minnesota where they did mixed farming.

There were 12 children: Katherine Gotchy, Frank, Dora Eccesfield, Henry, Harriet Claypole, Helen Lorenz, Gertrude Brixia, Chris, Mary Scott, Anna Miracle, Josephine, and Bernard.

The three oldest were married before Henry came to Canada to homestead in 1910. In October, 1911 he went back to Minnesota to move the family to Canada. They came by train, bringing with them 18 head of cattle, six horses, two pigs, some chickens and their household things.

They landed in Morse, Saskatchewan which was about 44 miles from their homestead. They loaded the household goods on the wagon, hooked on the four horses and started driving, with the rest of the cattle behind the wagon.

It took two days to reach their destination. They lived in a one-room 14 by 16 shack for about 4 weeks until they could get the lumber to build a five-room house.

There was lots of grass for the animals but they had to haul the water.

There were no schools or churches nearby. In 1912 Henry and a couple of other men built the Gaspers School. The church did not come for several years. As they were Catholic, a priest would come to the house every three months to say Mass.

They had to haul their grain to Herbert, then they would buy the yearly supply of groceries, including such staples as 100 pounds of sugar, 600 pounds of flour, 50 pounds of popcorn, coffee, tea and dried fruit. They had their own meat, milk, butter and eggs.

As time went on little towns sprang up. Vanguard was 18 miles away, Hodgeville was 12 miles away and Hallonquist the closest, was nine miles away.

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In July, 1918 Henry passed away of a heart attack.



Anna Herlitz Gaspers

As the family was getting married one after the other, Anna moved to Creston, B.C. with Ben and Josephine, where Ben opened a cleaning shop. She lived there until her passing in October, 1937 at the age of 77.

I am the ninth child in a family of 12. In 1930 my husband, Hardy Scott and I took our three boys with us to Wenatchee, Washington, where my husband started in a trucking transfer business. He passed away in 1970.

Four of the sisters survive. They are Gertrude, Mary, Anna and Josephine.

Henry Gaspers was an energetic man. He picked up and left Germany, sailing from Antwerp to Philadelphia. He moved to two places in upstate New York before marrying the daughter of German immigrants and acquiring a farm, fully paying it off. He raised a large family, then moved to Canada and led the construction of a school in his new community in 1912. When the new school was built, the provincial officials named it after him.



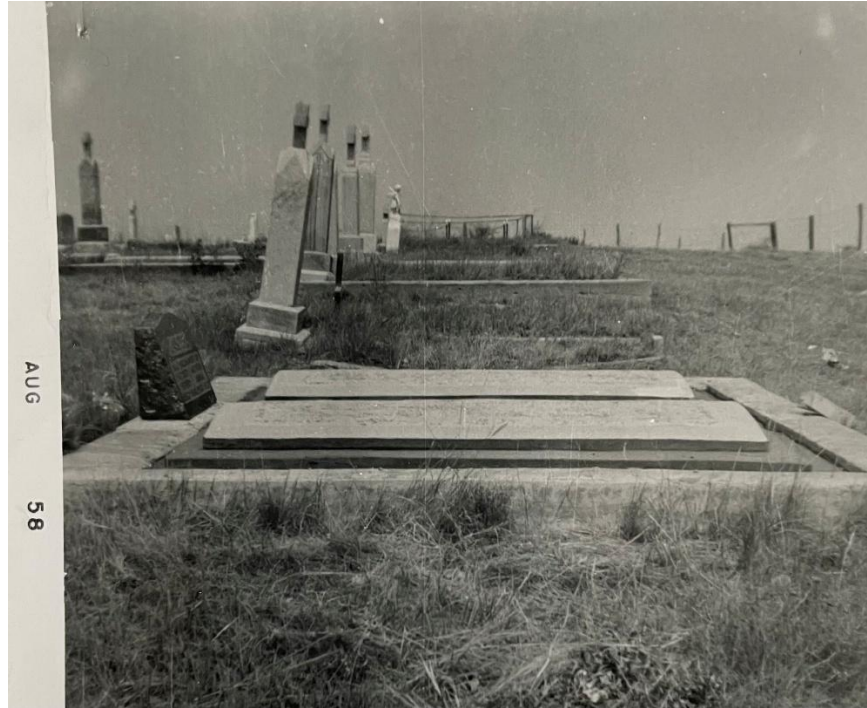
This marker commemorates the location of the school Henry Gaspers helped build.

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Above and below are 2025 photos of the headstone and graves of Henry and Anna Gaspers at the Saint Joseph Roman Catholic Cemetery near Hodgeville, Saskatchewan.





Snapshot taken in August, 1958 of the graves of Henry and Anna Gaspers.

When he died on his farm in 1918 Henry Gaspers did not have a will. Consequently, his estate of about \$8,000 had to go through the Canadian court's probate process. A 48-page Probate File is reviewable on the Family Search website, and is relatively uncomplicated.

However, at one point in 1918 during the back-and-forth of legal documents there was a delay, causing the Deputy Attorney-General for the Surrogate Court in Swift Current to state "I regret that your letter has remained unanswered until today. But in explanation there-of I may say that the delay is owing to the depletion of the staff, a number of whom are ill with grippe and influenza."

This would have been the Great Influenza Epidemic of 1918, which has been much discussed since the outbreak of the Covid-19 Pandemic of 2020.

"Canada, Saskatchewan Probate Estate Files, 1887-1931", FamilySearch
(<https://www.familysearch.org/ark:/61903/1:1:VNTJ-7HD> : Sat Jan 18 12:20:12 UTC 2025), Entry for Henry Gaspers, 1918.

Mary Katherine Gaspers Scott – Obituary



Mary Katherine Scott

WENATCHEE - Mary Katherine Scott, 90, of Wenatchee, died Monday, Aug. 12, 1991, in Colonial Vista Convalescent Center.

She was born to Henry and Anna (Herletz) Gaspers at Perham, Minn., Aug. 21, 1900. She moved at an early age with her family to Vanguard, Saskatchewan, and was raised in Canada and attended schools there. She married Hartzell Scott at Aneroid, Saskatchewan, in 1924. They moved to Wenatchee in October 1930 and Mrs. Scott has made her home here since.

She worked as an apple packer for 18 years, and also worked for several years at Milot-Mills Florists.

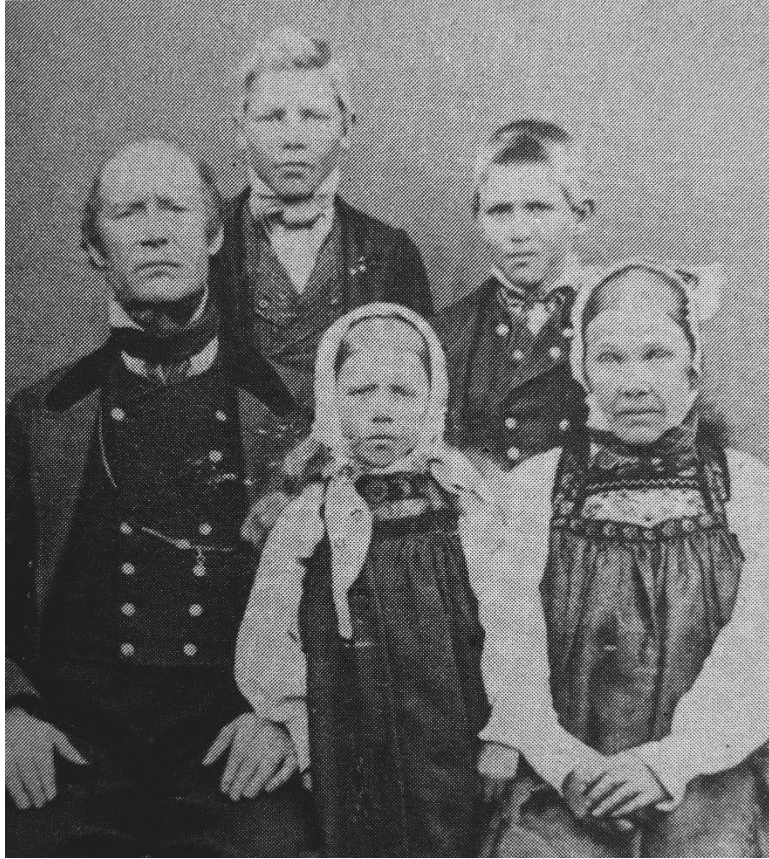
During World War II, from 1943 to 1945, she served as a sky-watch observer atop the Cascadian. She was a member of St. Joseph's Catholic Church and the Catholic Daughters of America, Court No. 255, the Eagles Auxiliary No. 204, and the R.E.A.C. Club. Mrs. Scott was an active volunteer and was honored by the Kiwanis and Lions Club of Wenatchee for her work in rehabilitation at Colonial Vista.

Survivors include two sons, Irvin Scott of Ashland, Ore., and Harvey Scott of San Pablo, Calif.; a sister, Anna Miracle of Spokane; six grandchildren; and 12 great-grandchildren. She was preceded in death by her husband in 1970, a son and two grandchildren.

Jones and Jones Funeral Directors is in charge of arrangements.

Published in the Wenatchee World newspaper.

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Anders Anderson (Leksvol) Huus and Lukris Svensdtr Huus with their three youngest children, Ola, Christian and Guri, in a picture thought to be taken in Aal, Norway about 1880.

Chapter 5 – The Huus Family Lineage

In 1872, ten years after Svein O. Skrattegaard (Swenson Family) made the journey to the New World, another Norwegian family began a similar migration. This second Norwegian family, the Huus Family, spread its journey to America over ten years, from 1872 to 1882.

For this second Norwegian family, the Huus Family, all of the motivational factors described in “Chapter 3–The Swenson Family Lineage” apply. The social stress caused by a growing population and increased life expectancy, the relaxed government red tape relating to travel, and the welcoming messages from America told by governments, private businesses and family members already in-country, all influenced members of the Anders Anderson (Leksvol) Huus family.

Anders Anderson (Leksvol) Huus and his wife Lukris Svensdatter Huus were a farming family from Al, Buskerud, Hallingdal, Norway, just like the Skattregard/Swenson family. Lukris was the out-of-wedlock daughter of Svein Skrattegaard, the father of the Ole Swenson family in North Dakota’s Red River Valley. Both families were from the same town, the same valley

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community, located half way between today's Oslo and Bergen. All of the nine Huus children were born in or near Al, Norway.

Oldest son Sven Anderson Huus (1850-1928) was first to make the journey to America in 1872, when he was 22 years old. The three older sisters, Randi Huus Jallo (1852-1938), Tarand Huus Sandreaal (1856-1879) and Turi Huus Lokensgard (1858-1922), made the journey to join their brother five years later in 1877, settling with or near their brother in what was still Dakota Territory.

Anders A. Huus (1860-1942) joined his siblings in April, 1882. Parents Anders Anderson (Leksvol) and Lukris Huus, both 54 years old, traveled from Norway to join the children in October, 1882. They brought along their four youngest children: Ingeborg (1863-1945), Ola (1866-1945), Christian (1870-1924), and Guri (1873-1930).

The ancestor of the Scott Boys, Anders A. Huus, was 21 years old when he immigrated to the United States. In 1889 Marit Semlenge immigrated to the United States from Vestre Slire, Valdres, Norway. Anders A. Huus married her that same year, 1889, the year Dakota Territory became a pair of states, North and South Dakota. At first the couple homesteaded in Nelson County, North Dakota, and in 1893 they relocated to near Hatton in Grand Forks County, ND, residing on a farm northwest of town. It was not a long journey, as the counties were adjacent,

Beginning in 1894 three of the four ancestral lines of the Scott Boys (Scott, Swenson and Huus) lived in rather close proximity to one another, all on farms near the towns of Northwood, Hatton and Hope, North Dakota. In 1906 or early 1907 the Scott Family, comprised of parents Perry and Florence Scott, Hartzell Scott and three brothers and three sisters, moved to Tolna, North Dakota, about 85 miles west of Grand Forks. The Scotts moved to Saskatchewan in 1914 or 1915. Many of the descendants of Anders and Marit Huus and Ole Swenson remained in the Hatton and Northwood area, dispersing individually over time.



According to today's (2025) iPhone Map app the distance from Hope to Hatton is 35 miles, and driving the fastest country road route takes 38 minutes. From Hatton to Northwood is 12 miles, and the fastest driving route takes 16 minutes. Walking or riding a horse between these towns in the 1894-1907 period would take considerably longer.

Three additional Huus Family ancestral generations in Norway, dating to the early 1700's, are described in the "Huus Family History 1700-1989" written and published by the Huus Family Book Committee in 1989. This genealogy research was done by Botolv Baklien in 1985. Baklien was a professional genealogist who lived in Oslo and was a distant relative of the Huus family. This book is in the current possession of Bryan Scott.

The Documented Huus Family Lineage

1. The Scott Boys are the sons of Ann Marie Huus Scott (1930 – 2015) and Harvey Scott (1926-1996) based on birth certificates and lived experience.
2. Ann Marie Huus Scott is the daughter of Alfred Melvin Huus (1899-1941) and Mabel Swenson Huus Gulden Sando (1905 – 2004) based on birth and death certificates, and the original enumerations of the U.S. Census of 1950 showing Ann Marie as the 19-year-old stepdaughter of Elmer Rudolph Gulden (1899-1970) and Mabel H. Secondary historical sources such as multiple obituaries and family histories support this assumption as well. Other children of Alfred and Mabel include Donnabelle Huus Weston (1933 -) and Thelma Charlotte Huus (1936).
3. Alfred is the son of Anders A. Huus (1862 – 1940) and Marit Semlenge Huus (1870-1937) based on the *“Huus Family History 1700-1989”* and the 1900, 1915 and 1920 U.S. Census enumerations for Traill County, North Dakota, showing Anders A. Huus as the head of the family and Alfred a son. Other children of Anders A. Huus and Marit Semlenge Huus include Andrew Huus (1890-1968), Lewis Huus (1892-1972), Thea Gurine (1893-1954), John Huus (1895-1979), Sophia Louise (1897-1993), Malla Annette (1902-1995), Thonetta Randine (1904-1997), Selmer Huus (1906-1982), Gyda Huus (1908-2004), Lillie Huus (1912-1988), and Alpha Mildred Huus (1913-1932).
4. Anders A. Huus is the son of Anders Andersson (Leksvol) Huus (1828 – 1923) and Lukris Svensdtr Huus (1828-1916) based on U.S. Census enumerations of 1900 and 1920, the *“Huus Family History 1700-1889”* publication as well as several secondary historical resources (obituaries) contemporaneously published. In addition to Anders A. Huus the other children of Anders Andersson (Leksvol) Huus and Lukris Svensdtr Huus include Sven Andersson Huus (1850-1928), Randi Andersdtr Huus Jallo (1852-1938), Tarand Andersdtr Huus Sandreaal (1856-1879), Thuri Andesdtr Huus Lokensga (1859-1922), Ingeborg Andersdtr Huus Lyste (1864-1926), Ola Andersson Huus (1866-1945), Christian Andersson Huus (1870-1946), and Guri Andesdtr Huus Dokken (1875-1908).
5. Anders Andersson (Leksvol) Huus (1828-1923) and wife Lukris Svensdtr Huus (1828-1916) were born in Aal, Hallingdal, Norway. All of their nine children immigrated to America between 1872 and 1882, and all were born in Norway. The parents immigrated to join their previously-immigrated children in Dakota Territory, United States in October, 1882.

The 1920 U.S. Census Enumeration

The 1920 U.S. Census enumeration is special in Huus Family history because it records the presence of so many family members, and because of the breadth of the age of these family members. Anders A. Huus, at 57 years old, is listed as the “Head” of the household. Marit is listed next as his “Wife” at 49 years old. Next listed are 11 of their 12 children, those still

residing at the home. The only child missing from the list is Sophia Louise Huus, who married Gehard Bratten in 1917 when she was 20 years old.

The youngest daughter in the family is six-year-old Alpha, born in 1913. The oldest entry in this enumeration's household is the family patriarch Anders Anderson (Leksvol), listed at 91 years old. Lukris, the mother of Anders A. and wife of Anders Anderson (Leksvol), had died in 1916.

The enumeration indicates that the farm is owned by Anders A. and has a mortgage. Anders A. is listed as an "Employer," while most of the others except the oldest and the young children are workers for "Wages." John and Molla Huus are listed as "Bookkeepers" in the "Wholesale Fruit" industry.

The remarkable fact is that 85 years separates the oldest person listed in the household from the youngest.

Anders Anderson Huus, Oldest American Huus Ancestor

A short time following the 1920 U.S. Census the eldest Huus died. The local newspaper, the *Hatton Free Press*, published his obituary on April 26, 1923. Lukris Huus had died in 1916 at 88 years old.

The obituary says that he came from Norway directly to the Hatton area. He and his family arrived in 1882, ten years after his eldest son Sven came to America. Records indicate that Sven went first to St. Peter, Minnesota, in 1872. He stayed there until 1879 when he married a fellow Norwegian immigrant Margit Hermanson, whose family had immigrated to the same area of Minnesota in 1861. That same year Sven and his new wife packed their belongings in ox carts and headed west to the Hatton area of Dakota Territory.

And so oldest son Sven and his wife Margit were established when younger brother Anders A. and parents Anders Anderson and Lukris arrived in 1882.

Another Pioneer Passes Away At Ripe Old Age

The death of Anders A. Huus on Thursday of last week takes from our midst another of the pioneers as well as one of the oldest men of this vicinity, he being past 91 years of age at the time of his death.

The deceased was born at Aal, Hallingdal, Norway in August 1829 and was at the time of his death 94 years and 8 months of age.

He came to America in 1882 and located north from this city where he had made it his home during most of the time since he came here. His wife died about seven years ago and since that time he had been making his home with his sons. At the time of his death he was staying with his son, Andrew, south from this city.

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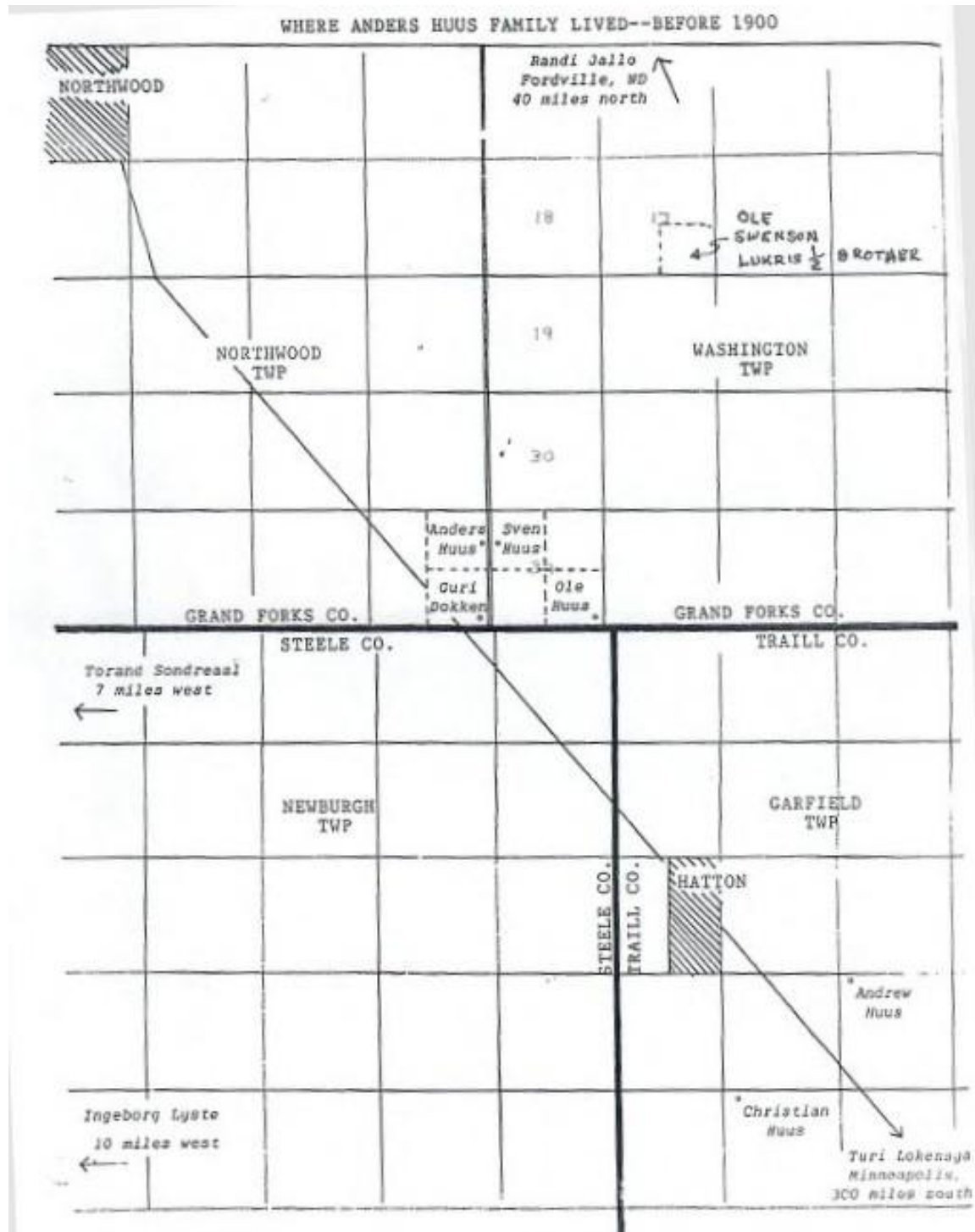
All who have known the deceased can testify to the noble, true character, always thinking of others and lending a helping hand to any in need or sorrow. He was a member of St. John church of this city and was a true faithful member, ever willing to help in Spiritual uplift of church and community.

He leaves to mourn his loss four sons and three daughters as follows: Siven, Anders, Christian of Hutton; and Ole of Makota; Mrs. K. Lokensgaard, Watertown, S. Dak; Mrs. KE Ronning, Oslo, Minnesota; and Mrs. C. A. Lyste, Sharon.

The funeral services were held at St Johns church of this city on Monday and Rev Tjornhem conducted the services. The pall bearers were as follows; T.E Tufte, Engbret Lien, A. E. Bjorge, Erick Braaten, E. G. Pladson and Christ Frdenlund.

The map of the Hatton-Northwood area on the next page was created for the “Huus Family History 1700-1989” book, and it is reprinted below. It is titled “Where Anders Huus Family Lived –Before 1900” and it lists where all nine siblings had farms, although the daughters who married into families outside of the area are listed with an arrow and mileage distance.

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An annotated map of where members of the Andrus A. Huus family lived after 1900, with the location of Ole Swenson's farm added.

More recently this map has been annotated by hand with the location of Ole Swenson's farm, dating from his arrival from Wallingford, Iowa in 1879. Ole Swenson's farm is just over two survey sections away from the closest Huus farms.

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The notation mentions that Ole Swenson is the half-brother of Lukris Huus. The two share a father. This relationship doesn't come into play until June, 1929 when the grandson of Lukris Huus married the granddaughter of Ole Swenson. Family tradition states that even though their families farmed in close proximity, Alfred Huus and Mabel Swenson did not meet one another until they had both moved to the big city, Grand Forks.



Front row, L-R: Lilie, Anders, Alpha, Gyda, Marit; Middle row: Selmer, Mollie, Thea, Sophie, Thonetta; Back row: Alfred, Andrew, John, Lewis.

The above family portrait shows the entire Anders A. and Marit Huus family, and it is believed to have been taken in about 1918 when the youngest child, Alpha Huus, was five years old. Alpha stands between her father and mother, in front of Gyda, in the front row.

The grandfather of the Scott boys, Alfred Huus, is standing in the back row at the far left. He would be about 19 years old in this picture.

ANDERS A. HUUS, HATTON PIONEER, DIED ON MONDAY

Had Been a Resident of Hatton Community for the Past Forty-seven Years

Anders A. Huus, a well-known pioneer resident of the Hatton community, was called to his final reward Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock, following about a week's illness. He had been in failing health for some time, but his condition was not considered serious until last week, when he suffered an attack of pneumonia and heart trouble.

He was born in Aal, Hallingdal, Norway May 4th, 1861 and came to the United States in 1882. In 1889, he was united in marriage to Marit Semlenge, the marriage taking place in

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Nelson County, where they homesteaded. In 1893 they came to Hatton, and since that time the family has resided on a farm a short distance southeast of this city.

Mr. Huus was an active member of the St. John Lutheran Church, where in former years he held several positions. He was known by his many friends to be cheerful and always willing to do a good deed, so he will be greatly missed not only by the immediate members of his family, but by his host of friends in this community in which he lived for such a long time.

Deceased leaves to mourn five sons and six daughters. They are Andrew, Lewis, John and Selmer, all of Hatton, Alfred of Grand Forks, Mrs. Emil Gulbrandson, Mrs. E. Braaten, Mrs. Sophie Braaten, Mrs. Irwin Gehrtz, Mrs. Clarence Brenna and Mrs. Alvin Brenna, all of Hatton. There are twenty-nine grandchildren. His wife preceded him in death, May 29, 1937, also a daughter, Alpha, who passed away May 13, 1932. He also leaves two brothers, Christian Huus of Hatton and Ole Huus of Minot, N. Dak.

Funeral services will be held Friday afternoon from the farm home at 1:30 o'clock and from the St. John Lutheran Church at 2 o'clock. Rev. O. L. Jensen will officiate and interment will be made in the family plot in St Johns Cemetery.

-- ***Hatton Free Press, April 25, 1940.***



From L-R: Alfred Huus, Mabel Swenson Huus, Ann Marie Huus, and Donnabelle Huus.

Alfred M. Huus married Mabel Swenson on June 12, 1929. They had three daughters, Ann Marie Huus (1930-2015), Donnabelle Huus (1933-), and Thelma Huus, (1936), who died in infancy. Alfred died on May 30, 1941, at the age of 41, when Ann Marie was 11 and Donnabelle was eight years old.

As a child Donnabelle suffered from bone cancer in one of her legs, which required extensive hospitalization. As this was prior to Alfred's death, Ann Marie was sent to stay with several members of the Huus family while the parents focused on Donnabelle's medical recovery. During this period Ann Marie developed life-long relationships with the Huus side of the family.

The "*Hatton Free Press*" published Alfred Huus' obituary on June 5, 1941.

ALFRED HUUS DIES AT GRAND FORKS

Alfred Melvin Huus, 41 years old, died late Saturday in a Grand Forks Hospital where he had been a patient a week. He had been in ill health the past year.

Mr. Huus was born near Hatton August 25, 1899 and spent his boyhood here. He has been a resident of Grand Forks for 20 years.

He leaves to mourn his wife and two daughters. Ann Marie and Donnabelle of Grand Forks, four brothers, Andrew, Lewis, John and Selmer Huus, all of near Hatton, and six sisters, Mrs. Emil Gulbrandson, Mrs. Sophie Braaten, Mrs. Elmer Braaten, Mrs. Alvin Brenna, Mrs. Clarence Brenna and Mrs. Irvin Gehrtz, all of near Hatton.

Funeral services were held at the United Lutheran church at Grand Forks Wednesday afternoon with Rev. P. I. Schmidt officiating. A quartette sang two songs, "Rock of Ages." and "Nearer My God. to Thee."

Active pallbearers were H. H. Wilcox, Art Maim, Emil Schimke, Alfred Christianson, Max Landowski and Theodore Nordlie. Attending in a group were the officers and members of the Varden Lodge of the Sons of Norway of which Mr. Huus was an officer.

He was at the time of his death employed as sales manager of the Wilcox and Malm garage.

Alfred was a member of the United Lutheran church of Grand Forks and was interested in the work of the church, and was always willing to give a helping hand to everyone. His passing on will be greatly missed by all who knew him.

Hatton Free Press, June 5, 1941

About eight years after Alfred's death Mabel Swenson Huus married Elmer Rudolph Gulden (1899-1970), in December, 1949. After Rudy Gulden's death in 1970 she married Carl Sando (1896-1991) in July, 1975. She outlived these two husbands as well.



Harvey and Ann Marie Huus Scott visiting Grand Forks in the summer of 1961, standing in front of the family's 1956 Packard Clipper parked in the driveway of 618 Cherry Street, the home of Mabel Swenson Huus Gulden (Sando).

Ann Marie Huus Scott Obituary

Ann Marie Scott

Ann Marie Scott, RN May 7, 1930 – July 2, 2015 Resident of San Pablo Ann Marie Scott of San Pablo, California, died peacefully in her sleep on July 2, 2015.

Ann Marie was born on May 7th, 1930, in Grand Forks, North Dakota, to Alfred Huus and Mabel Swenson Huus. She was the oldest of three daughters including Donnabelle, born in 1933, and Thelma, born in 1936.

Growing up Ann Marie attended public schools, graduating from Grand Forks Central High School, the oldest still-operating high school in North Dakota, and Aakers Business College.

Ann Marie and Harvey Scott were married in 1951 in Juneau, Alaska. She and Harvey, who was a career Coast Guard serviceman, also lived in Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Elyria, Ohio, Traverse City, Michigan, New Orleans, Louisiana, Ketchikan, Alaska, and Wakefield, Massachusetts, before moving to Richmond, California, in 1968.

With each relocation Ann Marie faced the challenge of getting her family established in a new community. The first thing she always did was find the Lutheran Church and start attending. Her four sons regularly went to Sunday School and church, so Sunday mornings were often frantic, getting the boys dressed in white shirts and clip-on ties and then to church on time.

When the family arrived in California they joined St. James Lutheran Church in Richmond, attending until it closed. Ann Marie then began attending Hope Lutheran Church in El Sobrante. Ann Marie loved her church family and cherished the relationships of her fellow Lutherans. Her belief in God strengthened her throughout her life.

Once the Scott family moved to Richmond Ann Marie began attending Contra Costa College in San Pablo, receiving her Registered Nursing degree when she was 42 years old. She worked a variety of nursing jobs including at Kaiser Hospitals in Martinez and Vallejo, as well as at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Livermore. She spent twenty years as an RN, retiring when she was 62.

Ann Marie is survived by her sister, Donnabelle Weston of Grand Forks, North Dakota, her sons Alan Scott (Christina), Bryan Scott (Linda), Conrad Scott and Douglas Scott (Dawnel), six grandchildren Aaron Scott (Liliana), Justine Baldacci (Matt), Rebecca Scott, Christopher Scott (Alie), Samantha Scott (Ian) and Kelsey Scott (Jessica), along with six great-grandchildren, three nieces and two nephews. She is preceded in death by her parents, her sister Thelma, and her husband of 45 years, Harvey.

A Celebration of Life will be held at 5 pm on Saturday, July 25th, at Hope Lutheran Church, 2830 May Road, El Sobrante, California, 94803, with a reception to follow.

Contra Costa Times on July 26, 2015 to July 28, 2015

A Summary of Family Formation

At the time of the writing of this book there two generations beyond Alan, Bryan, Conrad and Douglas. In time there will be more. If we are to conclude our presentation at this point a summary and conclusion of how, since our ancestors first set foot on North American, we all got here, through the movement of four principal family lines:

Scott Ancestral Line – From the eastern counties of England to Massachusetts Bay Colony (between 1634 and 1643) as part of The Great Migration, to Providence and Westerly Rhode Island Colony in search of religious and governmental freedom, to Warwick, New York British Colony (~1740) in search of inexpensive land, to Kingston-Camden East-Napanee, Upper Canada (1791) to escape political, economic and personal prosecution during the post-Revolutionary War era, to Hope (1894) and Tolna, North Dakota (~1906) to spread the Gospel and seek inexpensive farmland during the post-Civil War Homestead Act period, to Vanguard, Saskatchewan (~1914) during the WWI wheat bubble period, to Wenatchee, Washington (1930)

seeking economic opportunity during the Great Depression, and lastly to Juneau, Alaska (1950) seeking the excitement of America's last frontier, a U.S. Territory that would become the country's 49th state.

Swenson Ancestral Line – From Aal in Hallingdal, Norway to Saint Ansgar (1862) and Wallingford, Iowa (1863) to escape economic constraints and obtain inexpensive and expansive farmland, to Northwood, North Dakota (1879) seeking a new beginning and less expensive farmland, to Grand Forks (~1921) seeking urban economic opportunity, and lastly to Juneau, Alaska (1950) seeking the excitement of America's last frontier, a U.S. Territory that would become the country's 49th state.

Gaspers Ancestral Line – From Bavaria, Germany to Perham, Minnesota (1878), to Vanguard, Saskatchewan (1913), to Wenatchee, Washington (1930), and lastly to Juneau, Alaska (1950) seeking the excitement of America's last frontier, a U.S. Territory that would become the country's 49th state.

Huus Ancestral Line – From Aal in Hallingdal, Norway to Hatton, North Dakota (1882) to escape economic constraints and obtain inexpensive and expansive farmland, to Grand Forks (~1921) seeking urban economic opportunity, and lastly to Juneau, Alaska (1950) seeking the excitement of America's last frontier, a U.S. Territory that would become the country's 49th state.



The 2025 “Descendants of Gro” attendees at Gro’s gravesite in the Wallingford Lutheran Cemetery, Wallingford, Iowa include, from left, Renee Johnson Weston, Dave Weston, Dan Weston, Anne Brosius Weston, Rebecca Scott McGregor, Becky Swenson Korsmo, Eunice Swenson Peterson, Beth Swenson, Linda Spellacy Scott and Bryan Scott. The tombstone reads in Norwegian “Below rests Gro Svensen, born Nilsen in Aal, Norway, 16 July 1841, died in Emmet Iowa 24 June 1878” Gordie Peterson took the picture.

Epilogue – A Visit to Wallingford, Iowa

At a certain point in early 2025 the creator of this work read “My Tears Flowed Abundantly,” the English translation of Oddmund Ljone’s work of fiction based on the letters Gro Svensen. Learning that Beth Swenson from Mayville, North Dakota did the typing there was a natural impulse to reach out and say “Thank You.” This was the first contact between two cousins.

An email conversation ensued, and the question was asked, prompted by the leader of the Sons of Norway Gro Svensen Lodge, “Would the many descendants of Gro Svensen ever consider visiting Wallingford, Iowa and the grave of their ancestor, the namesake of the Lodge?”

A BRIEF HISTORY: 1634 - 2025

The question resulted in the 2025 "Sweet Corn Days" *Descendants of Gro Cousin Gathering* event. The weekend included seven cousins gathering in Estherville, Iowa for the "Sweet Corn Days" festivities as well as educational excursions to the Wallingford Lutheran Cemetery and the farmstead location where Ole and Gro Svensen raised their family from 1863 to 1878, when Gro died.

This Cousin Gathering included Dave and Dan Weston traveling to Iowa from Minnesota, Beth and Becky Swenson coming from North Dakota, Eunice Swenson Peterson from Wyoming, and Rebecca Scott McGregor and Bryan Scott coming from California. A series of emails planned and coordinated the event:

From: scott.bryan@comcast.net
Sent: Sunday, April 6, 2025 6:49 AM
To: Dave Weston; Lori Cox; SAM LINDA; Lisa Weinmann
Cc: Dan Weston; Donnabelle Weston; Swenson, Beth
Subject: A Cousin Gathering

Hi David, Lori, Linda and Lisa-

About a year ago Justine sent me an obituary for a "William Scott" that was written in 1884, suggesting that he was one of our relatives. The guy lived in Canada, and fought with distinction in the War of 1812, for the ***British***.

This sparked a bit of curiosity, and research proved that he was indeed my great-great-great grandfather. My curiosity expanded to my Dad's other family line, Gaspers, and then to the Swenson and Huus lines, of course. I then began assembling information on all of my ancestors back to when they arrived in North America, the goal being to create a book that I could give to my grandkids that would show how they got here. Sort-of.

In doing this research my path led me to Iowa, where Ole and Gro Swenson lived for 16 years prior to Ole and family moving to Dakota Territory in 1879. Our great-great grandmother, Gro Svendsen, has become something of a local celebrity in Wallingford and Estherville, Iowa, based on the 50-or-so letters she wrote to her family back in Norway. Several books have been written, an outdoor stage play has been created, the Sons of Norway took her name as their chapter's namesake, and there's even a Gro Svendsen-named character in a major motion picture.

One thing led to another and there's a possibility that some of Gro's great-great grand kids may be attending Estherville's "Sweet Corn Festival" this year, July 31-August 3, and riding as visiting dignitaries in the festival's parade, under the sponsorship by the Sons of Norway "Gro Svendsen Lodge," based in Wallingford.

At this point Dan has expressed interest, and volunteered to take the doors and top off his Jeep for us to ride in. Beth Swenson (a Swenson cousin I met who works at Mayville State University) has also expressed interest in participating. The Sons of Norway "Gro Svendsen Lodge" has said they'll get us in the parade, and we could ride just behind their entry.

So, David, Lori, Linda and Lisa, are you interested in participating?

-Bryan, the Crazy California Cousin

Another email was sent out on July 19th about two weeks before the August 2nd event:

Hello Cousins-

The 2025 version of the "Descendants of Gro" Cousin Gathering adventure is just two weeks out. Time to get excited!

A BRIEF HISTORY: 1634 - 2025

And our Cousin Gathering has grown to six! We've had an additional cousin come forward to participate ... Becky Swenson, Beth Swenson's sister. She's been added to this email distribution list.

The primary event for the weekend is the Sweet Corn Days Parade. The parade begins Saturday at 10:30, and the preparatory line up is at 9:30 on South 18th Street. I suggest Dan and I get there promptly to decorate his Jeep. We'll have two placards and a Norwegian flag banner that we'll have to attach. Those who want to watch what will undoubtedly be a comedy are free to get there early and enjoy the show. If anyone else has suitable decorations, please bring them along. The T-shirts will be distributed at that time, Thank You Beth.

We will be scheduling a tour of Gro Svendsen's grave and the original Ole and Gro Svenden farmstead in Wallingford for some time later on Saturday. Other Sweet Corn Days activities can be found at this Internet link: <https://www.estherville.org/sweet-corn-days>

Personally, my goal is to arrive in Estherville in time to view the 5:35pm Thursday "Burning of the Cobs" on Library Square. I've heard of burning books and Burning Man, but never "Burning of the Cobs." My life-long learning continues!

Here's a brief genealogy review, for those interested:

Gro and Ole Swenson were married in Norway on April 7, 1862. Ole's family was planning on coming to America on a ship leaving on April 15 of that year. Ole's aunt and uncle had already left Norway and settled in Iowa, in 1852 and 1857, respectively. So the goal was to meet up with these family members and begin new lives in the New World.

Newlyweds Gro and Ole reached Saint Ansgar, Iowa in the summer of 1862, and they established the Wallingford homestead in 1863. Between 1863 and 1878, when Gro died, the couple had ten children. Only four boys lived to maturity, and only two of these sons had children. One of these two, Carl Swenson, is the great grandfather of five of the six of us, and he is the great-great grandfather of Rebecca, the youngest cousin attending.

Carl Swenson and Turina Engebretson had eight children between 1901 and 1913. Their daughter Mabel Swenson Huus Gulden Sando had two children who lived to maturity, Ann Marie, the mother of Bryan (me) and grandmother of Rebecca, and Donnabelle, the mother of David and Dan.

Carl and Turnia's son Selmer Swenson had a son, Charles Swenson, the father of Beth and Becky.

So not only are we all descendants of Gro, we are all descendants of their son, Carl. If anyone has any questions, or wants to make contact once in Estherville, please reach out using the contacts below. This is going to be a wonderful time.

-Bryan

And one last email went out on the Sunday prior to the event:

From: scott.bryan@comcast.net
Sent: Sunday, July 27, 2025 8:10 AM
To: Swenson, Beth; Dan Weston; Dave Weston; Rebecca Grayce; Becky.Korsmo
Cc: Alan Cell Scott; dswartz@esthervillenews.net; Eunice Peterson; Conrad Scott; Lori Cox; SAM LINDA; Lisa Weinmann; Donnabelle Weston; Jeanne Handeland; Fredrik Kalstveit
Subject: Re: Descendants of Gro Cousin-Gathering

Great news, Everyone!

This past week Eunice Swenson Peterson from Wyoming let me know that she would be attending the Cousin Gathering, arriving for Estherville's "Sweet Corn Days" on Friday. She prefers not to ride in the parade, but will join the assembled masses cheering for us Descendants of Gro.

A BRIEF HISTORY: 1634 - 2025

Her attendance is significant for a couple of reasons. First, she is a descendant of Ole and Gro's other son who lived to maturity and had children. As you will recall, Ole and Gro had ten children between 1863 and 1878. Only Carl O. Swenson (1866-1935) and Albert O. Swenson (1869-1941) produced children. Albert's son, Vivian B. Swenson (1900-1968), is Eunice's father, making Eunice the great-granddaughter of Ole and Gro. Myself, Dave, Dan, Beth and Becky are all Ole and Gro's great-great grandchildren, and Rebecca is a great-great-great granddaughter, all descendants of Carl. So Eunice is in the same generation as Ann Marie Huus Scott, Donnabelle Huus Weston, and Charles Swenson.

A second reason Eunice's attendance is significant is that for many, many years she and her husband Gordon have been assembling scrapbooks on our family ancestors. Gordon's profession is in the land surveying field, so these 300+ page books include land records and photographs of the farms where our ancestors lived throughout the Midwest, as well as other primary and secondary historical sources. She will be bringing "family tree sheets" to gather information on our families to be included in the Ole and Gro Swenson Family History scrapbook. She'll be looking for full names, wedding dates, birthdays, etc. to be included in her book.

Linda and I are heading out tomorrow, hoping to reach Estherville by Thursday afternoon in time for the "Burning of the Cobs." We'll be stopping in: Battle Mountain, Nevada; Rock Springs, Wyoming; and North Platte, Nebraska. If anyone knows of must-see spots in these towns, please let me know.

It'll be so exciting meeting up with everyone!

-Bryan

The rest, as they say, is history. This once-in-a-lifetime event included, for some if not all the Cousins, a pre-event dinner at Spirit Lake, the Burning of the Cobs on the Estherville Library Square, Saturday's Sweet Corn Days Parade, a fireworks display, visits to Gro Svensen's grave and the site of Ole and Gro's farmstead, and the Cousins dinner at Woody's Pizza in Estherville. Some Cousins conducted historical and genealogical exploration at the Emmett County Library and the First Lutheran Church in Saint Ansgar, Iowa.



Dan Weston's Jeep decorated for the Sweet Corn Days parade with flag streamers and sporting a Norwegian flag. Placards adorn both sides declaring the occupants are "Descendants of Gro."

A BRIEF HISTORY: 1634 - 2025



At the site of Ole and Gro's 1863 farmstead, now located at 3971 210th Street, Estherville, are six of the seven Cousins attending the Cousin Gathering. All are wearing custom t-shirts produced especially for the event. From left are Bryan Scott, Dave Weston, Becky Swenson Korsmo, Dan Weston, Beth Swenson and Rebecca Scott McGregor. Not present is Eunice Swenson Peterson.

Descendants of Gro



The placard placed on the sides of the parade-decorated Jeep includes the emblem of the Wallingford, Iowa Gro Svendsen Lodge of the Sons of Norway fraternal organization along with 1870's era picture of Gro Svensen.



At the Saturday "Sweet Corn Days" family dinner are six of the cousins and their spouses. Renee Johnson Weston is taking the selfie (lower right), and clockwise from bottom is Dave Weston, Beth Swenson, Becky Swenson Korsmo, Linda Spellacy Scott, Bryan Scott, Rebecca Scott McGregor, Dan Weston and Anne Brosius Weston. Not present are Eunice Swenson Peterson and Gordie Peterson.

Following the Sweet Corn Days festival Bryan and Linda Scott continued their ancestral exploration with a research meeting in Saint Ansgar, Iowa. The First Lutheran Church there is the oldest continuously operating Lutheran church west of the Mississippi River, being formed in 1853.

Ole and Gro Swenson were newlyweds and came to America as part of Sven O. Skrattegaard's family. The reason the family journeyed to the Saint Ansgar area was that Sven's older sister (Sigri Olson Skrattegaard Tostenson) and his older brother (Aslak Olson Skrattegaard) had moved to the area in 1852 and 1857, respectively. The entire family stayed in Saint Ansgar for about a year before Ole and Gro moved west to Wallingford and Emmet County. Ole's parents and his brothers and sisters remained in the Saint Ansgar area for several years before continuing their migration north, finding land to farm in central Minnesota.

Sven O. Skrattegaard and his wife Bergith are buried in Rolling Forks Lutheran Cemetery in Pope County, Minnesota, along with dozens of their descendants. Bryan and Linda visited this cemetery, which like many of this era, is located in what is now sparsely populated and remote farmland.

Following an overnight stop in Fargo, which was punctuated by a 4:15 AM Tornado Warning that awakened the entire motel, Bryan and Linda visited a cemetery holding the remains of a child born to the Scott Line of the family. As previously mentioned, the Scott, Swenson and Huus family lines all lived on farms in close proximity to one another between 1894 and 1914.

A BRIEF HISTORY: 1634 - 2025



The earliest members of any Norwegian family line to arrive in America were Sven and Bergith O. Skrattegaard, buried in Rolling Forks Lutheran Cemetery, Pope County, Minnesota. These were Ole Swenson's parents, and Gro Swenson's in-laws.



The inscription on this 120+ year-old tombstone is barely legible in the 2023 photo on the left. It reads "Our Darling Infant, Child of Rev. P. A. and F. I. Scott, Born and Died Dec. 25, 1899." These are the great-grandparents of the Scott Boys. In August, 2025, when Bryan and Linda Scott visited Hope Cemetery, Steele County, North Dakota the stone had blown over. Some said a high-wind event six weeks earlier did the damage. (Middle Photo) Bryan and Alan Scott had the stone reset later that month, using a local firm. (Right Photo)

Donnabelle Huus Weston, 92, enjoyed visiting with Bryan and Linda Scott during their ancestral research trip in August, 2025. She was given a commemorative “Descendants of Gro” coffee cup, like the cup each of the cousins attending the Estherville “Sweet Corn Days” parade received.



Following the Hope Cemetery stop Bryan and Linda spent several days in Grand Forks, visiting with Donnabelle Huus Weston and other family members. They then traveled to Tolna, North Dakota, the small (136 population in 2020) railroad depot town established in 1906.

Then they traveled to the Vanguard, Saskatchewan area where they visited two cemeteries where great-grandparents of the Scott Boys are interred. The graves of Henry and Anna Gaspers are located in the St. Joseph Roman Catholic Cemetery, and the grave of Florence Ida Johnston Scott is located in the Burton Cemetery.

These two cemeteries are located within 25 minutes of one another, a fitting reminder that Mary Katherine Gaspers and Hartzell H. Scott once were young members of the small farming community who got married and had three sons there, including Harvey Allan Scott, the father of the Scott Boys.

The journey of Bryan and Linda continued into Alberta and the national park at Banff, where they enjoyed lunch at the Sky Bistro atop Sulphur Mountain. They then proceeded to visit Samantha Scott in Washington and Sharon Spellacy in Idaho before making their way home.

In total about 5,000 miles were driven during this three-week ancestral exploration trip. Many, many relatives were visited, some for the first time. And it all happened due to a simple “Thank You” for Beth Swenson’s typing of a 141-page manuscript, over forty years ago.

Book of Proofs

What follows is a collection of primary and secondary historical sources that substantiate the narrative descriptions of the four primary family lines from which Alan, Bryan, Conrad and Douglas Scott derive their ancestral DNA. While not exhaustive, it is believed that these additional elements contribute credibility to their story.

Sources for Chapter 1 – The Recent Years: 1950 Onward

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. 1124

PETITION FOR NATURALIZATION
(Filed under Section 701 of the Nationality Act of 1940)
as amended by Public 531, December 22, 1944

To the Honorable the Superior Court of Thurston County at Olympia, Washington

This petition for naturalization, hereby made and filed, respectfully shews:

(1) My full, true, and correct name is Harvey Allan Scott

(2) My place of residence at the time of my enlistment or induction into the military or naval forces of the United States was 022 So. Chelan St., Wenatchee, Chelan, Washington

(3) I was born on July 5, 1926 in Van Guard, Saskatchewan, Canada

(4) My personal description is: Age 20 years, sex male, color white, complexion light, color of eyes brown, color of hair brown, height 5 feet 11 inches, weight 157 pounds, visible distinguishing marks Cut scar tip left index, present nationality British

(5) I am not married; the name of my wife or husband is _____ (6) I have no children.

(7) I am domiciled in the United States, its Territories, or its possessions, from British Columbia, Canada

(8) My home address in the United States, its Territories, or its possessions, was at Port Hill, Idaho under the name of Harvey Allan Scott on October 1930 on the pvt. vehicle

(9) I entered the army of the United States on Nov. 13, 1944 under Serial No. 39524369 and am at this time still in such service, serving honorably (or I was honorably discharged on service I served honorably beyond continental United States)

(10) I am not, and have not been in the period of six months immediately preceding the date of this petition, a member of or affiliated with any organization or body of persons teaching, advocating, or opposing, or engaged in or supporting, the overthrow of the Government of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the United States. It is my intention in good faith to become a citizen of the United States, and to reside permanently therein.

(11) Submitted herewith as a part of this, my petition for naturalization, are the affidavits of at least two verifying citizen witnesses required by law.

(12) Wherefore, I, your petitioner for naturalization, pray that I may be admitted a citizen of the United States of America, and that my name be changed to No change

(13) I, successful petitioner, do swear (affirm) that I know the contents of this petition for naturalization subscribed by me, that the same are true to the best of my own knowledge, except as to matters therein stated to be alleged upon information and belief, and that as to those matters I believe them to be true, and that this petition is signed by me with my full, true name: So help me God.

Harvey Allan Scott
(Signature of petitioner, without subscribing)

AFFIDAVIT OF WITNESSES

The following witnesses, each being severally, duly, and respectively sworn, depose and say:

My name is T/Sgt James F. Bell I reside at Ft. Lewis, Wash

My name is T/Sgt J. W. Chestain I reside at Ft. Lewis, Wash

I am a citizen of the United States of America; I personally know the petitioner named in this petition for naturalization to be a person of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the United States, and that he is now serving honorably, in the military or naval forces of the United States, as Corporal, in C. C. WDC, Ft. Lewis, Wash. under Serial No. 39524369, as shown by official service records.

I do swear (affirm) that the statement of facts I have made in this affidavit of this petition for naturalization subscribed by me is true to the best of my knowledge and belief: SO HELP ME GOD.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by the above-named petitioner and witnesses in the respective forms of oath shown in said petition and affidavit in the office of the Clerk of said Court at Olympia, Wash this 3rd day of October, 1946.

Paul Paulk (CLERK) Paul Paulk (DEPUTY CLERK) (SEAL)

I certify that the petitioner and witnesses named herein appeared before me and were examined by me on October 3rd, 1946 prior to the filing of this petition.

Paul Paulk
(Signature of Clerk)

OATH OF RENUNCIATION AND ALLEGIANCE

I hereby declare, on oath, that I absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty of whom or which I have heretofore been a subject or citizen; that I will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States of America against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; and that I take this obligation freely without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion: So help me God. In acknowledgment whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature.

Sworn to in open court, this 3rd day of October, 1946. A. D. 1946.

(CLERK) Paul Paulk (DEPUTY CLERK)

Now, in renunciation of title or order of nobility, and the following to the oath of allegiance before it is signed: "I further renounce the title of Grevé title or titles which I have heretofore held," or "I further renounce the order or nobility to which I have heretofore belonged."

Petition granted (initialed) Line No. 3 of Last No. 79 and Certificate No. _____ Issued.

Sec 701 No fee

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 10-23820-2

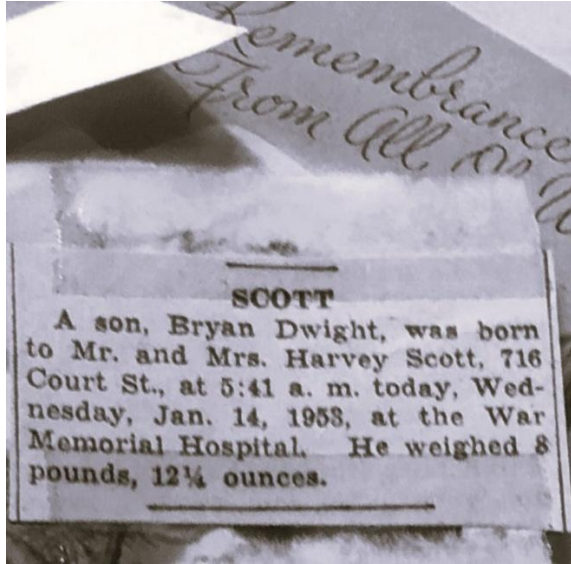
FORM NO. 10-10
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF NATURALIZATION SERVICE
(Revised 4-10-46)

Following World War II the United States Army naturalized many veterans who had questionable citizenship. This Petition for Naturalization may not have been necessary, since even though Harvey Scott was born in Vanguard, Saskatchewan, Canada, his parents were both U.S. citizens born in the United States, Hartzell Scott in North Dakota and Mary Gaspers Scott in Minnesota.

A BRIEF HISTORY: 1634 - 2025

STATE		COUNTY		CENSUS DISTRICT		SHEET NUMBER	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
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233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240
241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248
249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256
257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264
265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272
273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280
281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288
289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296
297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304
305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312
313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320
321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328
329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336
337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344
345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352
353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360
361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368
369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376
377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384
385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392
393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400
401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408
409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416
417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424
425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432
433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440
441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448
449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456
457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464
465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472
473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480
481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488
489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496
497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504
505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512
513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520
521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528
529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536
537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544
545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552
553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560
561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568
569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576
577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584
585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592
593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600
601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608
609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616
617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624
625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632
633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640
641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648
649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656
657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664
665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672
673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680
681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688
689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696
697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704
705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712
713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720
721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728
729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736
737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744
745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752
753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760
761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768
769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776
777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784
785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792
793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800
801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808
809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816
817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824
825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832
833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840
841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848
849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856
857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864
865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872
873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880
881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888
889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896
897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904
905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912
913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920
921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928
929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936
937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944
945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952
953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960
961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968
969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976
977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984
985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992
993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000

This 1950 U.S. Census enumeration shows 23-year-old Harvey A. Scott (Line 6) as residing in New London, Connecticut, at the U.S. Coast Guard Training Station. His marital status indicated that he is "Separated" from his first wife.



*The January 14, 1953 birth of Bryan Dwight Scott was noted in the Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan **Evening News**, as was the address of parents Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Scott (716 Court Street). This address is today a grocery store parking lot.*

Sources for Chapter 2 – Scott Family Line

Warwick									
1790	391	Names of Families	Heads of Families	Families	Free White Males 16 & over	Free White Males 16 & under	Free Negroes & Mulattoes	All other Persons	Slaves
		Ebenezer Bulley	1		4				
		John Hollen	1						
		Henry Easton	1						
1380		William Fenton Junr	2	3	3				
		John Edner	1	3	5				
		Jacob Swardwaut	1	2	4				
		Chancor Krum	1		4				
		John Brown	1		1				
		John Elmer	2	1	2				
		Nathaniel Elmer	3	2	3			2	
		Richard Barclay	5	2	4			1	
		James Thompson	1	2	4				
		Isaac Johnson	1	2	2				
1380		John Kennedy	1		2			4	
		Samuel Gilbert	2	1	2				
		Nathaniel Parkhurst	2		3				
		Alexander Fuller	2	1	1				
		Samuel Reed	1	3	2				
		Josiah Roe	1	3	2			1	
		William Roe	1	1	2				
		Samuel Demerist	1	2	6				
		Cornelius Demerist Junr	1	1	3				
		Isaac Holly	1	2	3				
1400		David Miller	3	3	4				
		Oliver Demerist	3	1	3			1	
		John Minthorn	2		3				
		Samuel Giberson	2	3	5			3	
		James Demerist	2		2				
		Henry Young	1	1	5				
		Josiah Curry	3		7				
		John Armstrong	2		2				
		Benjamin Curry	1	5	4				
		Anna Cole		1	2				
		Esther Barnes		1	3				
1410		William Keim	1	2	4				
		Isaac Hallcock	3	3	6				
		William Miller	2	3	5				
		William Benedict	1	2	4			2	
		James Miller	2	3	4				
		Robert Lockhard	1	2	4				
		Gerthum Hill	2	2	3				
		David Howell Junr	2	2	3				
		John Wood	2	3	5				
1420		Parshall Terry	3		2				
		Oliver Barlow	1	1	4				
		David Howell	1		2				
		Moses Miller							
			73	72	154	1		13	
Warwick									
1790	392	Names of Families	Heads of Families	Families	Free White Males 16 & over	Free White Males 16 & under	Free Negroes & Mulattoes	All other Persons	Slaves
		Parkhurst Minthorn	1	1	1				
		James Hannah	1		2				
		Hope Rhodes	2	3	5				
		Isaac Rhodes Junr	2		1				
		John Rhodes	1	3	1				
		Calat Knapp	1	2	2				
1430		Henry Berthoff Junr	1	1	1			1	
		Jacob Peaslee	3	2	4			1	
		John Peaslee	2	2	3				
		Abigail Johnson		1	2				
		John Roy	2	1	4			1	
		Phillip Ridyck	1		5				
		Isaac Horton	2	4	4				
		William Jordan	1	2	1				
		Tobias Smith	1	3	6				
		William King	2	3	3				
1440		Samuel Hemmaway	2	3	4				
		David Fulton	2	2	2				
		David Stevens	1	4	4				
		Nathaniel Bailey	2	2	3				
		George Howell	2	2	0				
		Josiah Remington	3	1	4				
		Samuel Hemmaway Junr	1	1	2				
		Adrian Van Houten	1	2	2			1	
		John Van Houten	1	1	3				
		Peter Van Houten	2	1	1				
1450		John Jenkins	3		2				
		Thomas Croppon	1	2	1				
		William Garrison	1	1	1				
		Stephen Berthoff	1	2	1				
		Isaac Price	1	3	4				
		Adolphus Shurt	1	1	1				
		Henry Shurt	1	1	2				
		Cornelius Muckle Roy	1	1	3				
		Charles Muckle Roy	2		2				
		Andrew Tibow	3		5				
1460		Andrew Tibow Junr	2	4	3				
		John Hall	1	1	4				
		John Haws	1		1				
		Michael Brooks	2	2	4				
		Jonathan Witherson	1	2	3				
		Thomas Clark	1	1	6				
		Thaddeus Scott	1	2	3				
		Rachel Babcock	2		2				
		Samuel Smith	1	1	1				
		David Croppon	1	2	2				
1470		David Peck	3	2	4				
			71	76	133	1		2	

This original 1790 census enumeration was part of the United States' first attempt at counting its citizens, as required by the recently ratified federal Constitution. It lists the names of the heads of families, with a numerical count of specified categories of household members in Warwick Township, Orange County, New York. Thaddeus Scott and his family are recorded on the right-side page, five lines up from the bottom. His mother-in-law, Rachel Babcock, is recorded just below, four lines up from the bottom.

20	to Sundries	197	10 6
Dec. 19	to 1 Shing		3 11
	to Sundries		9
21	to Sundries for Joshua's 1/2 ptn	214	7 0
23	to Sundries	220	15 2
1/26 26	to 1/2 1/2 Cloth	229	6 2
1/27 23	to Sundries	232	9 3
28	to Sundries	272	7 3
30	to 1000 of hay not Delivered	2140	2 6
1	to 1 too pott	202	10 1
	to Sundries from Grog Book	204	19 1 1/2
	to 1 more Buckets 1/2 Malt omitted from		2 3
			8 1 4 1/2
			2 3
			1 5
			204
			212
			225
			9
			2 2 6

Thadius Scot Dr			
1/26 26	to 1/2 tea & a thimble	179	1 5
1/27 23	to 1 Sp. & Steen	204	0
19	to Sundries	212	1 11 5
22	to 3/4 Liming	225	9
			2 2 6

The 1785-86 ledger of Baird's Tavern lists the account of Thadius Scot(t). At this point it is presumed that Thaddeus Scott is married to Sarah Babcock and that his first-born son, Abel Scott, is present in the family. The son's namesake, Thaddeus' father Abel Scott, appears in the 1773-74 ledger records for Baird's Tavern.

A BRIEF HISTORY: 1634 - 2025

Members of the Old School Baptist Church Warwick, NY 1765-1830

**Copied by Mrs. Frank (Grace Pelton) Holbert from the Original Records
Published in *The Warwick Advertiser* 1952 and 1953
(Oct. 2, 1952; Nov. 17, 1952; February 26, 1953 & other issues)**

*Transcription by S. Gardner
March 2003*

Introduction

The following list was transcribed from the original records by Grace Pelton Holbert in the early 1950's, apparently as part of It was also published in Cemetery, Church, and Town Records Vol. 225A pg. 1-8, by the D.A.R. Regarding the meaning of the entries, each year or span of years is preceded by a description, which seems to aim at sorting out the difference between "new member" lists that were kept, and "members mentioned in the record" for a time period. As with all institutions, the method of record keeping appears to have changed from time to time: the early lists appear to be new members only, yet later lists contain names that are repeats of past named members, and were perhaps extracted from contexts other than a member list, in the records. We cannot verify this, as the original records have disappeared from public view, and may never be found. We give a list of the introductory sentences below, and leave more exact interpretation of the information in the lists to the reader:

- "List of first members, 1765"
- "Members in 1766"
- 1767-1788 (No descriptive sentence)
- "The following names appear on the records for the year 1790"
- "The following is a list of the men and women who joined the Warwick Old School Baptist Church in the years from 1790 to 1800" and "1800-1810"

Atwood	Susanna	W	1800-1810
Atwood	Henry	M	1788
Atwood	Joseph	M	1800-1810
Atwood	Joseph	M	1810-1820
Aval	Elsathan	M	1767
Babcock	Rachel	W	1810-1820
Babcock	Kashiah	W	1774
Babcock	Rachel	W	1774
Babkok	Mary	W	1788
Babkok	Widow	W	1788
Baily	Sarah	W	1788
Baley	Sarah	W	1800-1810
Barney	Benjamin	M	1820-1830
Barnes	Benjamin	M	1810

The early records of one of the oldest churches in Warwick, New York, show what appears to be a record of "new members" Rachel Babkack (Babcock) and her daughter Kashiah Babcok (Babcock) in 1774. After Samuel Babcock's 1778 death in the Revolutionary War, the "Widow" Babkok (Babcock) appears in 1788 with another daughter, Mary.

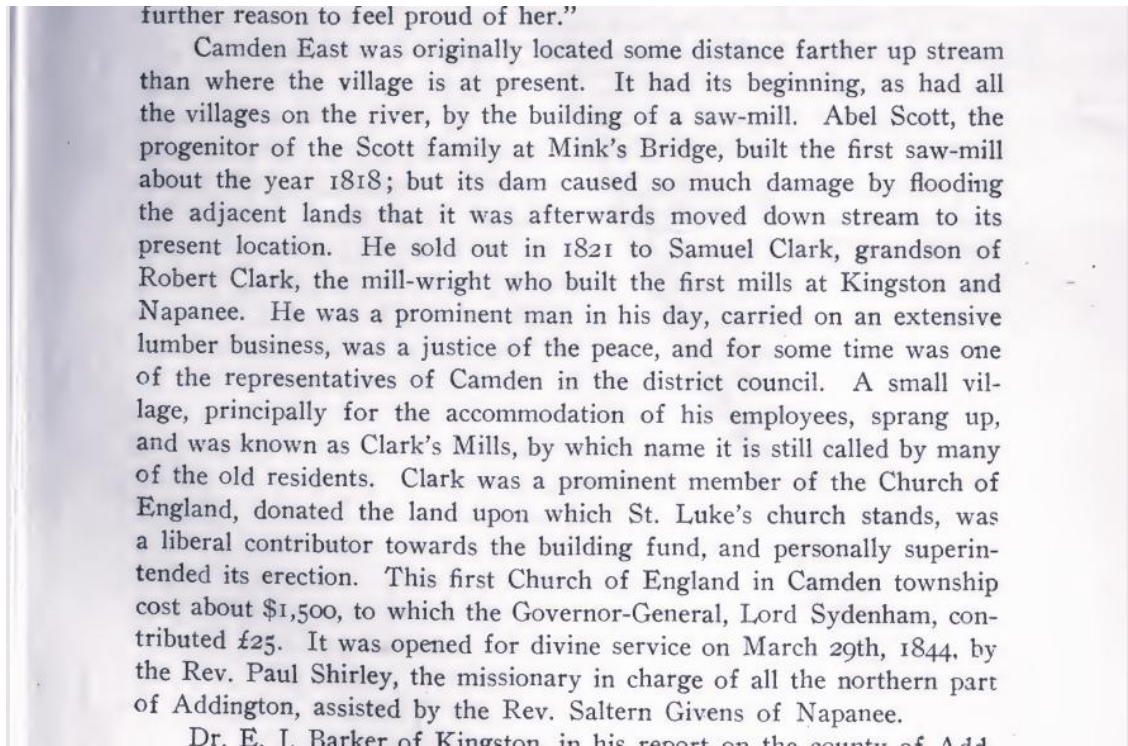
PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA MICROFILMED 1954

PERSONAL CENSUS—ENUMERATION DISTRICT, No. 2 *St. John's* OF

Names of Inmates.	Profession, Trade or Occupation.	Place of Birth.	Religion.	Residence if out of limits.	Age next birth day.	Sex.	
						Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 Francis Dixon	Labourer	E.W.	E.C.		6	1	
2 John W. Dixon	"	"	"		4	1	
3 Robert Dixon	"	"	"		2	1	
4 Wm. Scott	"	"	E.C.		56	1	
5 J. Scott	"	"	"	X	48	1	
6 J. Scott	"	"	"		25	1	
7 J. Scott	"	"	"		22	1	
8 M. Scott	"	"	"		20	1	
9 J. E. Scott	"	"	"		17	1	
10 Adeline Scott	"	"	"		15	1	
11 Mary Scott	"	"	"		12	1	
12 John B. Scott	"	"	"		9	1	
13 Jas. H. Scott	"	"	"		6	1	
14 J. E. Scott	"	"	"		4	1	
15 John Hawley	"	E.W.	W.M.	X	58	1	
16 Prudence Hawley	"	"	"	X	53	1	
17 A. Hawley	"	W.S.	"	W.	53	1	
18 J. L. Hawley	"	"	"		23	1	
19 Mary Hawley	"	"	"		21	1	
20 Wm. Hawley	"	"	"		16	1	
21 Amy Hawley	"	"	"		8	1	
22 J. Hawley	"	"	"		9	1	
23 J. Morse	"	"	"		7	1	
24 L. H. Brockett	"	"	"	X	30	1	
25 Charles Sifton	"	"	"	X	28	1	
26 J. Sifton	"	"	"		3	1	
27 M. Sifton	"	"	"		1	1	
28 Chas. Humphreys	"	"	"		23	1	
29 Patrick Ryan	"	Ireland	E.C.	X	45	1	
30 Eliza Mole	"	E.W.	W.M.		16	1	
31 James Massey	"	"	"	X	33	1	
32 James Massey	"	"	"	X	26	1	
33 Jno. Massey	"	"	"		8	1	
34 Jno. Massey	"	"	"		6	1	
35 B. Lloyd	"	E.W.	"		20	1	
36 C. Ryan	"	Ireland	E.C.		17	1	
37 C. Vandenberg	"	E.W.	W.M.	X	62	1	
38 C. Vandenberg	"	E.W.	"	X	64	1	
39 C. Squire	"	E.W.	"		19	1	
40 Jas. Hoores	Pharmacist	"	E.C.	X	68	1	
41 Edw. Hoores	Labourer	"	W.M.	X	69	1	
42 Sam. Hoores	"	"	"		14	1	
43 E. H. Hoores	"	"	"		10	1	
44 Thos. Smith	"	"	E.C.		34	1	
45 H. Smith	"	"	"		48	1	
46 H. Smith	"	"	"	X	65	1	
47 Ellen Smith	"	"	"		16	1	
48 Alva Smith	"	"	"		9	1	
49 John Smith	"	"	"	1 st Con. Richmond	38	1	
50 Jacob Olsen	"	"	"		38	1	
49 Labourer 1 Smoker		14 E.W. 3 W.S.	31 E.C. 2 W.M.	11 E.C. 11 W.M.	11 E.C. 2 E.C.	1	129 3
						24	26

A BRIEF HISTORY: 1634 - 2025

On the preceding page is the 1851 Census of Canada West (Ontario) showing William Scott (Line 4) turning 56-years-old on his next birthday, along with his wife and nine other members of the Scott family, designated by their name or first name initial. The ages range from 4-25. Of note is M. Scott (Matthew) on Line 8.



This paragraph of the “History of the County of Lennox & Addington,” from Page 303, mentions Abel Scott (1782-1871), who was William Scott’s older brother. Abel was born in Warwick, New York, before the Thaddeus Scott family journeyed to Canada.

PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA MICROFILMED 1955

51

PERSONAL CENSUS.		Enumeration District, No. 2		of Township of Murray		in the County of Northumberland																									
NAMES OF INMATES	PROFESSION, TRADE, OR OCCUPATION	PLACE OF BIRTH	Married during the year	RELIGION	RESIDENCE, IF OUT OF LIMITS	Age and Sex	RESIDENTS										DECEASED IN 1900.										HOUSER				
							Males		Females		Total		Males		Females		Total		Males		Females		Total		Males		Females		Total		
							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1. Ben Cook	Laborer	U. C.		E. M.		16	1	1					1																		
2. Adelaide Cook		do		do		11	1	1																							
3. George Cook		do		do		1	1	1																							
4. Joseph Kelly	Farmer	U. C.		Quaker		61	1	1					1																		
5. Albert Kelly	Laborer	U. C.		do		26	1	1																							
6. Andrew Kelly	do	do		do		23	1	1																							
7. Isaac Kelly	do	do		do		21	1	1																							
8. Jane Kelly	do	do		do		16	1	1																							
9. Rebecca Kelly	do	do		do		8	1	1																							
10. Garrison Scott	Farmer	U. C.		U. C.		48	1	1					1																		
11. Hannah Scott		do		do		26	1	1																							
12. John Scott		do		do		13	1	1																							
13. Ellen Scott		do		do		14	1	1																							
14. Emily Scott		do		do		11	1	1																							
15. Rebecca Scott		do		do		13	1	1																							
16. Martha Scott		do		do		10	1	1																							
17. Ada Scott		do		do		8	1	1																							
18. Susan A. Scott		do		do		6	1	1																							
19. Amanda Scott		do		do		5	1	1																							
20. Alice Scott		do		do		4	1	1																							
21. Catharine Scott		do		do		3	1	1																							
22. Mauda Scott		do		do		1	1	1																							
23. Rufford Brown	Laborer	U. C.		E. M.		36	1	1					1																		
24. Coroline Brown		do		do		24	1	1																							
25. Mabel Brown		do		do		5	1	1																							
26. Mary A. Brown		do		do		1	1	1																							
27. John Scott	Farmer	U. C.		E. M.		33	1	1																							
28. Mary A. Scott		do		do		32	1	1																							
29. William Scott		do		do		6	1	1																							
30. Alice Scott		do		do		27	1	1																							
31. John Scott		U. C.		U. C.		64	1	1																							
32. Hannah Scott		do		do		38	1	1																							
33. James W. Scott		U. C.		E. M.		38	1	1																							
34. James W. Scott		do		do		2	1	1																							
35. James W. Scott		do		do		2	1	1																							
36. William W. Scott		do		do		46	1	1																							
37. Hannah W. Scott		do		do		35	1	1																							
38. Peter W. Scott		do		do		16	1	1																							
39. William W. Scott		do		do		13	1	1																							
40. Sarah W. Scott		do		do		11	1	1																							
41. William W. Scott		do		do		8	1	1																							
42. Rachel W. Scott		do		do		4	1	1																							
43. Cynthia W. Scott		do		do		1	1	1																							
44. Peter W. Scott	Farmer	U. C.		U. C.		68	1	1																							
45. Mary W. Scott		do		do		66	1	1																							
46. Peter W. Scott	Laborer	do		do		38	1	1																							
47. Emily Scott		do		do		31	1	1																							
48. Daniel A. Scott	Farmer	U. C.		U. C.		23	1	1																							
49. James A. Scott		do		do		19	1	1																							
50. John A. Scott		do		do		1	1	1																							
Total						22	28	28	1				22	28																	

RECENSEMENT - CANADA OUEST

1861

CANADA WEST CENSUS



A plaque between the stones reads: “PIONEER SETTLERS AND LIFELONG RESIDENTS ABEL SCOTT 1782-1873 (centennial emblem) HANNAH BELL 1796-1864.” Abel Scott was born in 1782 in Warwick, Orange County, New York. He died on October 8, 1871, at the age of 88 or 89, in Northumberland County, Ontario, Canada. He was the first son of Thaddeus Scott. These grave markers are in an abandoned cemetery in Murray Township, Northumberland County, Ontario. The burial location is W1/2 Lot 16, Con. 5 Murray Township. It is a small plot in the middle of a farmer's field, south of the Wooler agricultural grounds. Hannah (Bell) Scott was Abel's wife.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
NATURALIZATION SERVICE

321
ORIGINAL

No. 5721

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DECLARATION OF INTENTION
Invalid for all purposes seven years after the date hereof

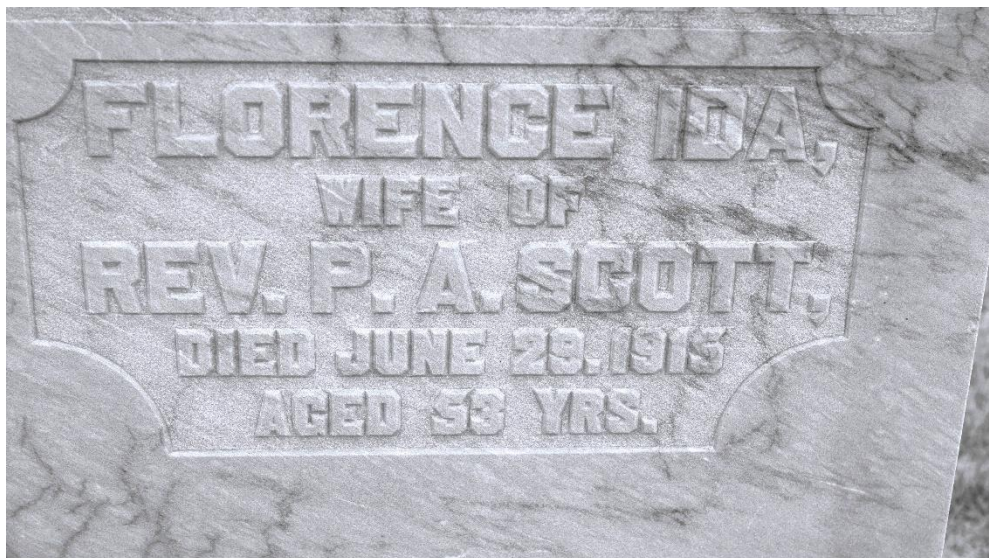
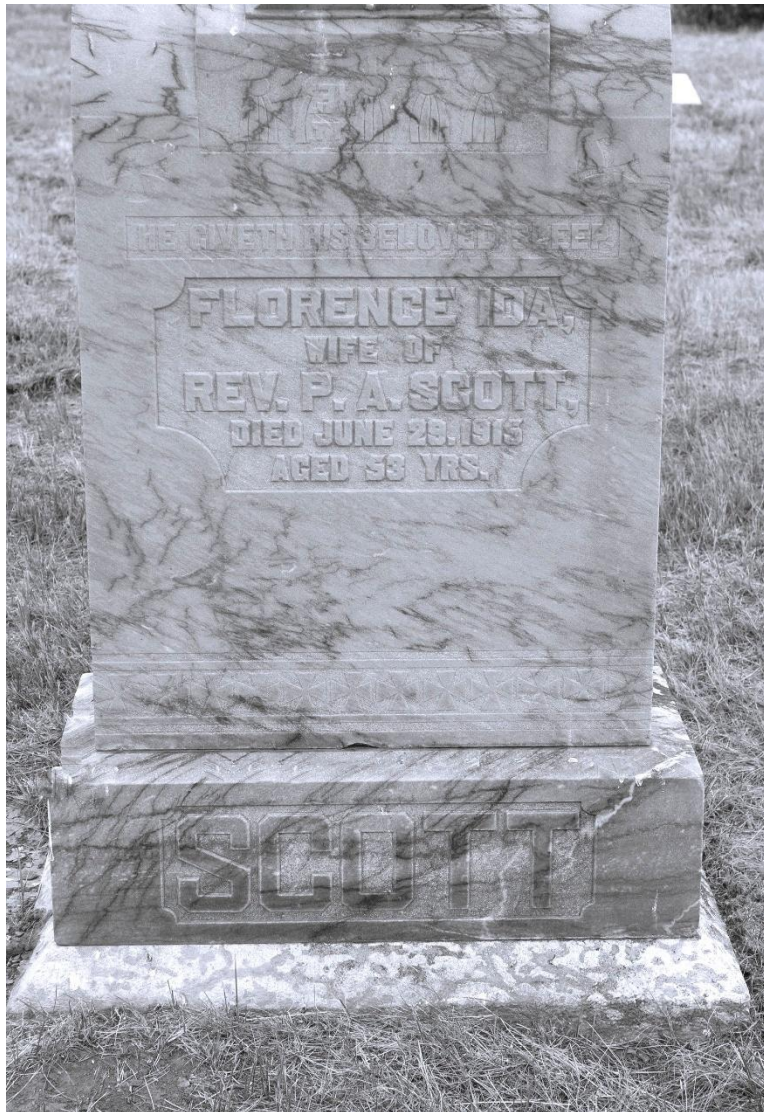
I, Harold Freeman Scott, aged 17 years,
occupation Barber, do declare on oath that my personal
description is: Color white, complexion dark, height 5 feet 7 inches,
weight 134 pounds, color of hair brown, color of eyes brown,
other visible distinctive marks none.

I was born in Wagawee, Ontario, Canada
on the 8 day of April, anno Domini 1889; I now reside
at 505 Gordon Ave. Spokane, Washington
I emigrated to the United States of America from Moosquam, Canada
on the vessel Canadian Pacific Railway; my last
foreign residence was Yukon, Canada.
It is my bona fide intention to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign
prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to George V.
King of Great Britain & Ireland, of whom I am now a subject;
I arrived at the port of Ortola, in the
State of North Dakota, on or about the 10th day
of April, anno Domini 1894; I am not an anarchist; I am not a
polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy; and it is my intention in good faith
to become a citizen of the United States of America and to permanently reside therein:
SO HELP ME GOD.

Harold Freeman Scott

Subscribed and sworn to before me in the office of the Clerk of
Court this 26th day of March, anno Domini 1916
W. H. Carr
Clerk of the United States District Court
By Samantha Rose, Deputy Clerk.

Harold Scott signed this “Declaration of Intention” as the first step in the United States naturalization process. It states that he (and his family since he was only five years old) entered the United States on or about April 10, 1894, and that he intends to renounce forever King George V, King of Great Britain and Ireland. At this point in history Canada was included in Great Britain.



A BRIEF HISTORY: 1634 - 2025

On the preceding page is the tombstone of Florence Ida Scott, which is located in the Burton Cemetery, Saskatchewan, Canada. Florence was the great-grandmother of the Scott Boys, the mother of Hartzell Scott, their grandfather. She died shortly after the family moved from Tolna, North Dakota to Saskatchewan.

[illegible]

The 1926 Canadian census for the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta lists Hartzell Scott (Line 29), wife Mary Gaspers Scott, and sons Ervin and Ivan Scott. The location is identified as Glen Bain Municipality, Willow Bunch Electoral District, Saskatchewan. Harvey Scott is not shown because his birthday is July 5, 1926, and this enumeration was recorded beginning on June 1, 1926. Ervin and Ivan are one year old. There is also a 20-year-old Laborer included in the household, Leo Brisseau.

A BRIEF HISTORY: 1634 - 2025

STATE North Dakota COUNTY Minn. TOWNSHIP OR OTHER DIVISION OF COUNTY Dayton Township

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR - BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
THIRTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1910 POPULATION

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1910

NAME OF INCORPORATED PLACE Dayton Village NAME OF CITY/TOWN Dayton SUPERVISOR'S DISTRICT NO. 180 COUNTY ENGINEER'S DISTRICT NO. 180

NAME OF INSTITUTION None DATE OF CENSUS April 15, 1910 DAY OF WEEK Monday ENGINEER W. H. H. H.

FAMILIES	NAME	RELATION	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION		SATISFIED			OCCUPATION	RECEIPTS	EDUCATION	PROPERTY IN VALUE
			SEX	AGE	Place of birth of person enumerated	Place of birth of father	Place of birth of mother				
1	Smith, James	Head	M	37	0	Canada	Canada	Y	yes	yes	yes
2	Smith, James	Wife	F	37	0	Canada	Canada	Y	yes	yes	yes
3	Smith, James	Child	M	12	0	North Dakota	Canada	Y	yes	yes	yes
4	Smith, James	Child	F	10	0	North Dakota	Canada	Y	yes	yes	yes
5	Smith, James	Child	M	8	0	North Dakota	Canada	Y	yes	yes	yes
6	Smith, James	Child	F	6	0	North Dakota	Canada	Y	yes	yes	yes
7	Smith, James	Child	M	4	0	North Dakota	Canada	Y	yes	yes	yes
8	Smith, James	Child	F	2	0	North Dakota	Canada	Y	yes	yes	yes
9	Smith, James	Child	M	1	0	North Dakota	Canada	Y	yes	yes	yes
10	Smith, James	Child	F	0	0	North Dakota	Canada	Y	yes	yes	yes
11	Smith, James	Child	M	0	0	North Dakota	Canada	Y	yes	yes	yes
12	Smith, James	Child	F	0	0	North Dakota	Canada	Y	yes	yes	yes
13	Smith, James	Child	M	0	0	North Dakota	Canada	Y	yes	yes	yes
14	Smith, James	Child	F	0	0	North Dakota	Canada	Y	yes	yes	yes
15	Smith, James	Child	M	0	0	North Dakota	Canada	Y	yes	yes	yes
16	Smith, James	Child	F	0	0	North Dakota	Canada	Y	yes	yes	yes
17	Smith, James	Child	M	0	0	North Dakota	Canada	Y	yes	yes	yes
18	Smith, James	Child	F	0	0	North Dakota	Canada	Y	yes	yes	yes
19	Smith, James	Child	M	0	0	North Dakota	Canada	Y	yes	yes	yes
20	Smith, James	Child	F	0	0	North Dakota	Canada	Y	yes	yes	yes
21	Smith, James	Child	M	0	0	North Dakota	Canada	Y	yes	yes	yes
22	Smith, James	Child	F	0	0	North Dakota	Canada	Y	yes	yes	yes
23	Smith, James	Child	M	0	0	North Dakota	Canada	Y	yes	yes	yes
24	Smith, James	Child	F	0	0	North Dakota	Canada	Y	yes	yes	yes
25	Smith, James	Child	M	0	0	North Dakota	Canada	Y	yes	yes	yes
26	Smith, James	Child	F	0	0	North Dakota	Canada	Y	yes	yes	yes
27	Smith, James	Child	M	0	0	North Dakota	Canada	Y	yes	yes	yes
28	Smith, James	Child	F	0	0	North Dakota	Canada	Y	yes	yes	yes
29	Smith, James	Child	M	0	0	North Dakota	Canada	Y	yes	yes	yes
30	Smith, James	Child	F	0	0	North Dakota	Canada	Y	yes	yes	yes
31	Smith, James	Child	M	0	0	North Dakota	Canada	Y	yes	yes	yes
32	Smith, James	Child	F	0	0	North Dakota	Canada	Y	yes	yes	yes
33	Smith, James	Child	M	0	0	North Dakota	Canada	Y	yes	yes	yes
34	Smith, James	Child	F	0	0	North Dakota	Canada	Y	yes	yes	yes
35	Smith, James	Child	M	0	0	North Dakota	Canada	Y	yes	yes	yes
36	Smith, James	Child	F	0	0	North Dakota	Canada	Y	yes	yes	yes
37	Smith, James	Child	M	0	0	North Dakota	Canada	Y	yes	yes	yes
38	Smith, James	Child	F	0	0	North Dakota	Canada	Y	yes	yes	yes
39	Smith, James	Child	M	0	0	North Dakota	Canada	Y	yes		

This 1910 U.S. Census illustrates how the children of the Perry and Florence Scott family began to leave home as they matured. This enumeration is from the town of Tolna, in North Dakota, a small railroad village 70 miles northwest of the family's first residence in North Dakota, Hope. By 1910 the oldest daughter, Lillian, has married the JY Knauss, the son of a local farmer. Harold Scott, at 22-years-old (Line 47), had moved out of the Perry Scott household and was on his own, running a barbershop. His 16-year-old younger brother, Winfield, was living with him (Line 48). Harold continued his barber profession until he died. The Scott Boys, at least Alan and Bryan, remember meeting both great-uncles when they visited Wenatchee in the early 1960's.

A BRIEF HISTORY: 1634 - 2025

FORM APPROVED
Budget Bureau No. 33-R012-42

REGISTRATION CARD (Men born on or after July 1, 1924, and on or before December 31, 1924)
(Also for the registration of men as they reach the 18th anniversary of the date of their birth on or after January 1, 1943.)

SERIAL NUMBER W-158 1. NAME (Print) Ivan Everett Scott ORDER NUMBER 12831

2. PLACE OF RESIDENCE (Print) 622 So. Chelan Wenatchee Chelan Wash
(Number and street) (Town, township, village, or city) (County) (State)

(THE PLACE OF RESIDENCE GIVEN ON LINE 2 ABOVE WILL DETERMINE LOCAL BOARD JURISDICTION; LINE 2 OF REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE WILL BE IDENTICAL.)

3. MAILING ADDRESS Same
(Mailing address if other than place indicated on line 2. If same, insert word same.)

4. TELEPHONE 726 110 5. AGE IN YEARS 18 6. PLACE OF BIRTH Sebastopol
(Exchange) (Number) (Date of Birth) (Town or county) (State or country)

7. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON WHO WILL ALWAYS KNOW YOUR ADDRESS Mrs. F. H. Scott, 622 So. Chelan Wenatchee Wash.

8. EMPLOYER'S NAME AND ADDRESS Student

9. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS Wenatchee High School
(Number and street or R. F. D. number) (Town) (County) (State)

I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE.

DSS Form 1 (Rev. 11-10-42) e10-21630-4 (OVER) Ivan Scott (Registrant's signature)

REGISTRAR'S REPORT

DESCRIPTION OF REGISTRANT

RACE	HEIGHT (Approx.)	WEIGHT (Approx.)	COMPLEXION	
White	6'1"	160	Sallow	
	EYES	HAIR	Light	
Negro	Blue	Blonde	Ruddy	
Indian	Gray	Red	Dark	
	Hazel	Brown	Freckled	
Filipino	Brown	Black	Light brown	
Japanese	Black	Gray	Dark brown	
Other Oriental		Bald	Black	

Other obvious physical characteristics that will aid in identification None

I certify that my answers are true; that the person registered has read or has had read to him his own answers; that I have witnessed his signature or mark and that all of his answers of which I have knowledge are true, except as follows:
None to my knowledge

M. Schumacher
(Signature of registrar)

Registrar for Local Board 1 Chelan Wash
(Number) (City or county) (State)

Date of registration May 1, 1943

Chelan 007

MAY 1 1943 001

Court House
Wenatchee, Washington

(The stamp of the Local Board having jurisdiction of the registrant shall be placed in the above space)

e10-21630-2

FORM APPROVED
Budget Bureau No. 33-R012-42

REGISTRATION CARD (Men born on or after July 1, 1924, and on or before December 31, 1924)
(Also for the registration of men as they reach the 18th anniversary of the date of their birth on or after January 1, 1943.)

SERIAL NUMBER W-157 1. NAME (Print) Ervin F. (Ally) Scott ORDER NUMBER 12830

2. PLACE OF RESIDENCE (Print) 622 So. Chelan Wenatchee Chelan Wash
(Number and street) (Town, township, village, or city) (County) (State)

(THE PLACE OF RESIDENCE GIVEN ON LINE 2 ABOVE WILL DETERMINE LOCAL BOARD JURISDICTION; LINE 2 OF REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE WILL BE IDENTICAL.)

3. MAILING ADDRESS Same
(Mailing address if other than place indicated on line 2. If same, insert word same.)

4. TELEPHONE 726 Red May 5. AGE IN YEARS 18 6. PLACE OF BIRTH Sebastopol, Ab.
(Exchange) (Number) (Date of Birth) (Town or county) (State or country)

7. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON WHO WILL ALWAYS KNOW YOUR ADDRESS Mrs. H. H. Scott, 622 So. Chelan Wenatchee Wash.

8. EMPLOYER'S NAME AND ADDRESS Montgomery Ward's Co., Wenatchee, Wash.

9. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS Same
(Number and street or R. F. D. number) (Town) (County) (State)

I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE.

DSS Form 1 (Rev. 11-10-42) e10-21630-4 (OVER) Ervin Scott (Registrant's signature)

REGISTRAR'S REPORT

DESCRIPTION OF REGISTRANT

RACE	HEIGHT (Approx.)	WEIGHT (Approx.)	COMPLEXION	
White	6 Ft.	169	Sallow	
	EYES	HAIR	Light	
Negro	Blue	Blonde	Ruddy	
Indian	Gray	Red	Dark	
	Hazel	Brown	Freckled	
Filipino	Brown	Black	Light brown	
Japanese	Black	Gray	Dark brown	
Other Oriental		Bald	Black	

Other obvious physical characteristics that will aid in identification None

I certify that my answers are true; that the person registered has read or has had read to him his own answers; that I have witnessed his signature or mark and that all of his answers of which I have knowledge are true, except as follows:
None to my knowledge

C. Schumacher
(Signature of registrar)

Registrar for Local Board No. 1 Wenatchee Wash
(Number) (City or county) (State)

Date of registration May 1, 1943

Chelan 007

MAY 1 1943 001

Court House
Wenatchee, Washington

(The stamp of the Local Board having jurisdiction of the registrant shall be placed in the above space)

e10-21630-2

The draft cards of Ivan and Ervin Scott show the same birthday, the same home address, and the same place of birth. It appears that they registered at the same time on May 1, 1943, because of the sequential "Serial Number" and "Order Number" recorded on the forms.

This 1950 U.S. Census enumeration shows Ivan Scott and his wife, Phylis, residing in the Victory Housing Project, Ephrata, Grant County, Washington (Line 16). Three-year-old son Richard A. is also shown (Line 18).

A BRIEF HISTORY: 1634 - 2025

CENSUS OF CANADA, 1891.					Province					District No.					S. District				
PAGE 54					SCHEDULE No. 1. Nominal Return of the Living. Enumerated by me on the 24 day of April 1891.														
TABLEAU No. 1. Dénombrement des Vivants. Enumérés par moi ce jour de 1891.																			
NOMENCLATURE EN TROIS COLONNES DE VARIATION.																			
Yards and Shanties.	Houses on construction.	Houses under building.	Houses (not) built.	Families.	NAMES.	Sex.	Age.	Married or Widowed.	Relation to Head of Family.	Country or Province of Birth.	French Canadian.	Place of Birth of Father.	Place of Birth of Mother.	RELIGION.	Profession, Occupation or Trade.	Employment.			
NOMENCLATURE EN TROIS COLONNES DE VARIATION.																			
Religions and Churches.	Mother of the family.	Mother of the family.	Mother of the family.	Families.	SOME.	Sex.	Age.	Married or Widowed.	Relation to Head of Family.	Place or Province of Birth.	French Canadian.	Place of Birth of Father.	Place of Birth of Mother.	RELIGION.	Profession, Occupation or Trade.	Employment.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
					Scott, Mrs. J.	M	16	-	5	Ont.	-	Ont.	Ont.	"	Butch.	Butch.			
					Scott, Perry	M	23	M	-	"	-	"	"	"	Butch.	Butch.			
					" Florence	F	7	M	1/2	"	-	"	England	"	"	"			
					" Lillian	F	7	-	0	"	-	"	Ont.	"	"	"			
					" Wilford E.	M	5	-	3	"	-	"	"	"	"	"			
					" Harold	M	2	-	8	"	-	"	"	"	"	"			
					" William	F	11	M	-	"	-	Ireland	Ireland	R.C.	"	"			

This 1891 Canadian census shows the beginnings of the Perry Scott family (Line 2). Shown are Perry, wife Florence, daughter Lillian (7 yrs.), Wilford E. (5), and Harold (2). Two years later in 1893 Perry would travel to Hope, North Dakota, bringing the rest of his family to the United States in 1894.

A BRIEF HISTORY: 1634 - 2025

This form if placed in an envelope, marked "Dominion Statistics—Free, penalty for improper use, \$399," and properly addressed will pass through the Mail "FREE".

FORM 6 PROVINCE OF ONTARIO 021815 68

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF DEATH

1. PLACE OF DEATH County of Lambton Township of Richmond
If in City, Town or Village Napanee (Name) Street Bridge (Name) House No. _____

If in hospital or institution, give name _____

2. NAME OF DECEASED Scott Elisha Whiting
(Surname) (Given name or names)
Residence Bridge St Napanee (Usual place of abode)

3. Sex Male 4. Racial origin English 5. Single, Married, Widowed or Divorced (Write the word) Married

6. BIRTHPLACE Richmond (Province or country)

7. DATE OF BIRTH July 1st (Month) (Day) (Year)

8. AGE OF DECEASED 41 Years Months Days If less than one day old hrs. or min.

9. OCCUPATION OF DECEASED
(a) Grain Dealer (Trade or occupation or kind of work)
(b) _____ (Kind of industry)

10. LENGTH OF RESIDENCE (in years and months)
(a) At place of death 3 1/2 (b) In province always
(c) In Canada (if an immigrant) _____

11. Name of father Mathew W. Scott
12. Birthplace of father Richmond (Province or country)
13. Maiden name of mother Amelia Abbott
14. Birthplace of mother Richmond (Province or country)

15. Name of Informant P. A. Scott
Address Napanee
Relation to Deceased Brother

19. Place of Burial Riverside Cemetery Date of Burial in Spring

20. Name of Undertaker Morton & Son Address _____

For use by Registrar only
Filed at 2:20 p.m. this 1st day of April 19 31

BURIAL PERMIT was issued by—
Name W. A. Lange Address Napanee Date Apr. 11/31

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

16. DATE OF DEATH March 24 19 31
(Month) (Day) (Year)

17. I HEREBY CERTIFY that I attended deceased from Oct 1st 1930 to Mar 24th 1931
and last saw him alive on Mar 24th 1931

The CAUSE OF DEATH was as follows:
Endocarditis Obliterans of the Coronaries
(duration of) about six hours days
CONTRIBUTORY CAUSE Arterio Sclerosis
(Secondary)
(duration of) yrs. mos. days

18. Where was disease contracted if not at place of death? _____

Did an operation precede death? no Date of _____
Reason for operation _____

Was there an autopsy? no
(Signed) Wm. Stratton M.D.
Address Napanee
Date Mar 24th 1931
(Month) (Day) (Year)

State the Disease causing death, or in death from Violent Causes, state (1) Means and Nature of Injury, (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal or Homicidal. In case of stillbirths write "born dead".

The Death Certificate for Elisha Whiting Scott (1859-1931), a son of Mathew W. and Amelia Abbott Scott, shows that at the time of his death he lived on Bridge Street in Napanee, Ontario. Perry Abbott (P.A.) Scott, his younger brother, served as informant for the certificate. According to the Death Certificate for Anna Blanche Scott, Perry's second wife (below), Perry lived on Robinson Street, Napanee at this time. The two streets intersect in what is now downtown Greater Napanee.

This form if placed in an envelope, marked "Dominion Statistics—Free, penalty for improper use, \$300," and properly addressed will pass through the Mail "FREE."

THIS FORM MUST BE FILED FORTHWITH WITH THE DIVISION REGISTRAR OF THE DIVISION IN WHICH THE DEATH OCCURRED BEFORE A BURIAL PERMIT CAN BE ISSUED.

Every item of information should be carefully supplied.

AGE should be stated EXACTLY. PHYSICIANS should STATE CAUSE OF DEATH in plain terms, so that it may be properly classified. Exact statement of OCCUPATION is very important. RACIAL ORIGIN will be described by stating to what people or race the deceased person belonged, whether English, Irish, Scotch, French, German, etc. The terms "American" or "Canadian" should not be used, as they express citizenship but not a race or people.

[illegible]

A BRIEF HISTORY: 1634 - 2025

On the previous page is the Death Certificate of Anna Blanche Scott (1878-1932), Perry Scott's second wife. After Perry's first wife, Florence, died in 1915 he returned to the area of his birth and lived on Robinson Street, Napanee, Ontario. Below the Death Certificate is the 1931 Canada Census that shows that Perry and Blanche (Line 26) owned their home, that he was 67 and she was 53, and that their occupations were real estate agent and homemaker, respectively.

[illegible]

This 1910 U.S. Census enumeration for Nelson County, North Dakota, near Tolna, shows that Lillian Scott has married JY (John Yost) Knauss (Line 29). Knauss is the head of a family that includes wife Lillian, a two-year-old daughter, Florence, and JY's parents, George (70) and Sarah (66), two laborers and a cousin. Another Knauss family appears at Line 18, probably a brother of John Yost Knauss, including a wife, two sons, two daughters and two laborers. JY's father, George Knauss (1840-1936), was born in Pennsylvania and moved his family to Dakota Territory in May, 1882.

A BRIEF HISTORY: 1634 - 2025

WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS SECTION				STATE FILE NO. 4067
CERTIFICATE OF DEATH				REGISTRAR'S NO. 1334
1. PLACE OF DEATH a. COUNTY Spokane		2. USUAL RESIDENCE (Where deceased lived. If institution: residence before admission.) a. STATE Washington b. COUNTY Spokane		
b. CITY (If outside corporate limits, write RURAL) OR TOWN Spokane		c. CITY (If outside corporate limits, write RURAL) OR TOWN Spokane		
d. FULL NAME OF HOSPITAL OR INSTITUTION Deaconess Hospital		d. STREET (If rural, give location) ADDRESS 3130 W. Rowan		
3. NAME OF a. (First) DECEASED (Type or print) Baby Girl		b. (Middle)		c. (Last) Scott
4. DATE OF DEATH July 19, 1955				
5. SEX Female	6. COLOR OR RACE White	7. MARRIED, NEVER MARRIED, WIDOWED, DIVORCED Never Married	8. DATE OF BIRTH July 17, 1955	9. AGE (In years last birthday) 2 If Under 1 Yr. Months 2 Days 2 Hours 0 Min. 0
10a. USUAL OCCUPATION (Give kind of work done during most of working life, even if retired) None		10b. KIND OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY Never worked		11. BIRTHPLACE (State or foreign country) Spokane, Washington
12. CITIZEN OF WHAT COUNTRY? U. S. A.				
13. FATHER'S NAME Ivan Scott		14. MOTHER'S MAIDEN NAME Phyllis Gibbons		
15. WAS DECEASED EVER IN U. S. ARMED FORCES? (Yes, no, or unknown) (If yes, give war or dates of service) No		16. SOCIAL SECURITY NO. None		17. INFORMANT Ivan Scott
18. CAUSE OF DEATH Enter only one cause per line for (a), (b), and (c) *This does not mean the mode of dying, such as heart failure, asphyxia, etc. It means the disease, injury, or complication which caused death.		MEDICAL CERTIFICATION I. DISEASE OR CONDITION DIRECTLY LEADING TO DEATH* (a) Possible meconium ileus ANTECEDENT CAUSES Morbid conditions, if any, giving rise to the above cause (a) stating the underlying cause last. Due to (b) _____ Due to (c) _____ II. OTHER SIGNIFICANT CONDITIONS Conditions contributing to the death but not related to the disease or condition causing death.		
19a. DATE OF OPERATION		19b. MAJOR FINDINGS OF OPERATION		20. AUTOPSY? Yes ☐ No ☐
21a. ACCIDENT (Specify) SUICIDE		21b. PLACE OF INJURY (e.g., in or about home, farm, factory, street, office bldg., etc.)		21c. (CITY, TOWN, OR TOWNSHIP) (COUNTY) (STATE)
21d. TIME (Month) (Day) (Year) (Hour) (Minute) 7-19-55		21e. INJURY OCCURRED While at ☐ Not while ☐ at work ☐		21f. HOW DID INJURY OCCUR?
22. I hereby certify that I attended the deceased from 7-17, 1955 , to 7-19, 1955 that I last saw the deceased alive on 7-19, 1955 , and that death occurred at 5:15 PM from the causes and on the date stated above.				
23a. SIGNATURE Eric R. Paulson, M.D.		23b. ADDRESS Spokane, Wash.		23c. DATE SIGNED 7-20-55
24a. BURIAL, CREMATION, REMOVAL (Specify) Crema.		24b. DATE 7/20/55		24c. NAME OF CEMETERY OR CREMATORY Hazen & Jaeger
24d. LOCATION (City, town, or county) (State) Spokane, Wash.				
DATE REC'D BY LOCAL REG. 7-20-55		REGISTRAR'S SIGNATURE HAMPTON H. TRAYNER, M.D.		25. FUNERAL DIRECTOR ADDRESS C. E. Gilman, Hazen & Jaeger, Spokane

Above is the Death Certificate for Shelia Renee Scott, who lived for two days in July, 1955. Her father was Ivan Scott, Harvey Scott's brother and the uncle of the Scott Boys. Her existence was unknown to the Scott Boys until 2020 when the tombstone of Ivan Scott was reviewed. It is unknown if Harvey or Ann Marie Scott were aware of the birth.

PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA MICROFILMED 1954

PERSONAL CENSUS—ENUMERATION DISTRICT, No. 2

Stonewick 1 OF

Names of Inmates.	Profession, Trade or Occupation.	Place of Birth.	Religion.	Residence if out of limits.	Age next birth day.	Sex.	
						Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Francis Dupuis	Labourer	C.W.	R.C.		6		1
2. Thos. W. Dupuis	"	"	"		4	1	
3. Robert Dupuis	"	"	"		2	1	
4. Wm. Scott	"	"	M.C.		56	1	
5. J. Scott	"	"	"	X	48		1
6. J. Scott	"	"	"	X	23		1
7. J. Scott	"	"	"		22		1
8. H. Scott	"	"	"		20	1	
9. A. G. Scott	"	"	"		17		1
10. Adeline Scott	"	"	"		15		1
11. Mary Scott	"	"	"		12		1
12. John B. Scott	"	"	"		9		1
13. Jas. H. Scott	"	"	"		6	1	
14. A. E. Scott	"	"	"		4		1
15. John Hawley	"	C.W.	M.	X	58		1
16. Prudence Hawley	"	"	"	X	53		1
17. J. Hawley	"	U.S.	"	X	83		1
18. J. D. Hawley	"	"	"		23		1
19. Mary Hawley	"	"	"		21		1
20. Wm. Hawley	"	"	"		16	1	
21. Amy Hawley	"	"	"		8		1
22. J. Hawley	"	"	"		9		1
23. J. H. Hurd	"	"	"		7		1
24. J. H. Hurd	"	"	"	X	30		1
25. Sophia Sutton	"	"	"	X	28		1
26. J. Sutton	"	"	"		3		1
27. M. Sutton	"	"	"		1		1
28. Chas. Chamberlain	"	"	"		23		1
29. Patrick Ryan	"	Ireland	R.C.	X	45		1
30. Eliza Mole	"	C.W.	M.		16		1
31. Samuel Massey	"	"	"	X	53		1
32. Mary Massey	"	"	"	X	26		1
33. Geo. Massey	"	"	"		8		1
34. John Massey	"	"	"		6		1
35. B. Lloyd	"	U.S.	"		20		1
36. C. Ryan	"	Ireland	R.C.		17		1
37. J. Vandenberg	"	C.W.	M.	X	62		1
38. C. Vandenberg	"	U.S.	"	X	64		1
39. C. Leguison	"	C.W.	"		19		1
40. Jas. H. Grooms	Pharmacist	"	R.C.	X	68		1
41. Eli. Grooms	Labourer	"	M.	X	69		1
42. Sam. Grooms	"	"	"		14		1
43. C. H. Grooms	"	"	"		10		1
44. Thos. Smith	"	"	R.C.		34	1	
45. M. Smith	"	"	"	X	48		1
46. H. Smith	"	"	"	X	65		1
47. Ellen Smith	"	"	"		16		1
48. Wm. Smith	"	"	"		9		1
49. John Smith	"	"	"	4th Con. Richmond			1
50. Isaac Oliver	"	"	"		38		1
49 Labourer 1 Minister		14 C.W. 31 Y. 3 U.S. 2 M.	11 R.C. 11 M. 26 M. 2 R.C.	1	129	3	24 26

24 26

A BRIEF HISTORY: 1634 - 2025

On the previous page is an enumeration from the 1851 Canada Census for "Canada West." The Scott Family is listed on Lines 4 – 14, beginning with 56-year-old William Scott. Mathew Scott (20) is listed on Line 8, and his wife Amelia Abbott Scott (22) is listed on Line 7. The naming of the land now known as the province of Ontario went changed several times during the period of European occupation. It was first named the colony of New France, which was claimed in 1534 and occupied in 1608. It was named the British Province of Quebec beginning in 1763, then Upper and Lower Canada in 1791. The combined provinces were called the Province of Canada in 1841, and then the Dominion of Canada when included with the other provinces in 1867.

Page 2

Province of Ontario

District No. 63

Sub-District d Township of Richmond

Page 2

Census of 1871

Schedule No. 1.—Nominal Return of the Living.

Ephraim Richmond
Enumerated
(Census of 1871)

Standard Declaration of Education						Name	Sex	Age	Born within last ten years	Country or Province of Birth	Religion	Ethnic	Profession, Occupation or Trade	Married or widowed	Married within last twelve months	Education				Information				Date of Operation and Remarks
Years	Months	Days	Weeks	Months	Days											Weeks	Months	Days	Weeks	Months	Days	Weeks	Months	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
							Howley	Stella	m	3	Ontario	W. M.	English	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
							Mary	Ed.	f	1	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
		5	5				Scott	William	jr	76	"	M. C.	"	Farmer	m	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
							"	Amarila	f	67	"	"	"	—	m	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
							"	James M. B.	m	35	"	"	"	Farmer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	
							"	William R.	m	3	St. Louis	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	
		6	6				Scott	Mathew	m	38	Ontario	M. C.	"	Farmer	m	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	
							"	Amelia	m	40	"	M. C.	German	—	m	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	
							"	Helmut	m	14	"	"	English	Farmer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	
							"	Lester	m	13	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	
							"	Eliza	m	11	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	
							"	Jeffrey	m	9	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	
							"	Perry	m	7	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	
							"	Frank	m	5	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	
		7	7				Chapman	William	m	43	England	English	Farmer	Farmer	m	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	
							"	Calvin	m	38	Ontario	M. M.	"	—	m	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	
							"	Robt	f	17	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	
							"	William	m	16	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	
							"	Edward	m	8	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	
							"	Charles	m	5	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	

This 1871 Canadian Census for the Richmond District of Ontario, beginning at Line 3, lists the family of William Scott (76) and his wife Amarila (67), James M.B. Scott (25) and grandson William (3). Beginning at Line 7 is the family of Mathew Scott (38), including Perry Scott (7) on Line 13.

A BRIEF HISTORY: 1634 - 2025

[illegible]

This 1950 U.S. Census enumeration for Portland, Oregon includes the listing for 25-year-old Paul M. Mathews (Line 19). It is believed that this is Ervin Scott, Harvey Scott's brother, and the uncle of the Scott Boys. Mathews' birthplace was Canada-Other, which would include Saskatchewan. It is curious that the Paul Mathews entry was initially listed as Head of the household and then lined-through. The Wife in the married relationship was Sarah Jane Mathews, and a recently-born daughter, Sherry, is included as well. Sarah Jane's "Wife" notation was lined-through and in its place was the title "Head" of household written. This enumeration was begun on April 7, 1950, and Sherry was less than one year old, having been born in May, 1949. It is believed that the only contact between the Scott Boys and Sherry was a brief visit by Conrad in the late 1980's. Conrad was visiting Portland from Warrenton, Oregon, for a medical procedure.

A BRIEF HISTORY: 1634 - 2025

[illegible]

This 1940 U.S. Census enumeration for Wenatchee, Washington shows the Hartzell Scott family beginning at Line 51. Included are "H.H." Scott, which is how Hartzell was referred to, wife Mary and sons Ervin, Ivan and Harvey. The house address indicated is "622 South Chelan," which is the longtime home of the family, where the Scott Boys visited their grandparents beginning in the early 1960's.

A BRIEF HISTORY: 1634 - 2025

REGISTRATION CARD—(Men born on or after February 17, 1897 and on or before December 31, 1921)

SERIAL NUMBER 1. NAME (Print) ORDER NUMBER
 T. **10** **Hartzell H. Scott** T. **11313**
 (First) (Middle) (Last)

2. PLACE OF RESIDENCE (Print)
622 So. Chelan Wenatchee Chelan-Wn.
 (Number and street) (Town, township, village, or city) (County) (State)
 [THE PLACE OF RESIDENCE GIVEN ON THE LINE ABOVE WILL DETERMINE LOCAL BOARD JURISDICTION; LINE 2 OF REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE WILL BE IDENTICAL]

3. MAILING ADDRESS
Same
 (Mailing address if other than place indicated on line 2. If same insert word same)

4. TELEPHONE 5. AGE IN YEARS 6. PLACE OF BIRTH
726 Red **36** **Wheatland**
 (Number) (Mo.) (Day) (City or country)
Mar. 6-1906 **No. Dakota**
 (Date) (State or country)

7. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON WHO WILL ALWAYS KNOW YOUR ADDRESS
Mary Cameron Scott **Same**
 (Number and street or R. F. D. number) (Town) (County) (State)

8. EMPLOYER'S NAME AND ADDRESS
Seattle General Hauling Co.
 (Number and street or R. F. D. number) (Town) (County) (State)

9. PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT OR BUSINESS
622 So. Chelan Wenatchee Wash.
 (Number and street or R. F. D. number) (Town) (County) (State)

I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE.
Hartzell H. Scott
 (Registrant's Signature)

D. S. S. Form 1
 (Revised 1-1-42) (over) ★ GPO 16-21630-1

REGISTRAR'S REPORT

DESCRIPTION OF REGISTRANT

RACE	HEIGHT (Approx.)	WEIGHT (Approx.)	COMPLEXION
White	5' 10"	172	Sallow
	EYES	HAIR	Light
Negro	Blue	Blonde	Ruddy
	Gray	Red	Dark
Oriental	Hazel	Brown	Freckled
	Brown	Black	Light brown
Indian	Black	Gray	Dark brown
		Bald	Black
Philipino			

Other obvious physical characteristics that will aid in identification **None**

I certify that my answers are true; that the person registered has read or has had read to him his own answers; that I have witnessed his signature or mark and that all of his answers of which I have knowledge are true, except as follows:

Mrs. Margaret M. Jolly
 (Signature of registrar)
 Registrar for Local Board **Wenatchee**
 (Number) (City or county) (State)
 Date of registration **Feb. 16 1942**

LOCAL BOARD NO. 1
Chelan County 97
FEB 17 1942 007
Court House
Wenatchee, Washington
 (The stamp of the Local Board having jurisdiction of the registrant shall be placed in the above space)

16-21630-1

Above is the draft card of Hartzell H. Scott from February 17, 1942, showing his "Place of Residence" as 622 So. Chelan, Wenatchee, Washington.

REGISTRATION CARD—(Men born on or after January 1, 1922 and on or before June 30, 1924)

SERIAL NUMBER 1. NAME (Print) ORDER NUMBER
W-223 **Harvey Allan Scott** **12996**
 (First) (Middle) (Last)

2. PLACE OF RESIDENCE (Print)
622 So. Chelan Wenatchee Chelan Wash.
 (Number and street) (Town, township, village, or city) (County) (State)
 [THE PLACE OF RESIDENCE GIVEN ON THE LINE ABOVE WILL DETERMINE LOCAL BOARD JURISDICTION; LINE 2 OF REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE WILL BE IDENTICAL]

3. MAILING ADDRESS
 (Mailing address if other than place indicated on line 2. If same insert word same)

4. TELEPHONE 5. AGE IN YEARS 6. PLACE OF BIRTH
726 Red **18** **Canandaigua**
 (Number) (Mo.) (Day) (City or country)
July 5 1926 **Cananda**
 (Date) (State or country)

7. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON WHO WILL ALWAYS KNOW YOUR ADDRESS
Mrs. H. A. Scott, 622 So. Chelan, Wenatchee Wn.
 (Number and street or R. F. D. number) (Town) (County) (State)

8. EMPLOYER'S NAME AND ADDRESS
Canadian Trust Shippers **Wenatchee Chelan Wash.**
 (Number and street or R. F. D. number) (Town) (County) (State)

I AFFIRM THAT I HAVE VERIFIED ABOVE ANSWERS AND THAT THEY ARE TRUE.
Harvey Scott
 (Registrant's Signature)

D. S. S. Form 1
 (Revised 6-1-42) (over) ★ GPO 16-21630-3

REGISTRAR'S REPORT

DESCRIPTION OF REGISTRANT

RACE	HEIGHT (Approx.)	WEIGHT (Approx.)	COMPLEXION
White	5' 11"	140	Sallow
	EYES	HAIR	Light
Negro	Blue	Blonde	Ruddy
	Gray	Red	Dark
Oriental	Hazel	Brown	Freckled
	Brown	Black	Light brown
Indian	Black	Gray	Dark brown
		Bald	Black
Philipino			

Other obvious physical characteristics that will aid in identification **None**

I certify that my answers are true; that the person registered has read or has had read to him his own answers; that I have witnessed his signature or mark and that all of his answers of which I have knowledge are true, except as follows:

C. Schumacher
 (Signature of registrar)
 Registrar for Local Board **No. 1 Wenatchee Wn.**
 (Number) (City or county) (State)
 Date of registration **July 5 44**

Chelan 007
JUL 5 1944 001
Court House
Wenatchee, Washington
 (The stamp of the Local Board having jurisdiction of the registrant shall be placed in the above space)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-21630-1

Harvey Allan Scott's Draft Card from 1944, when he turned 18 years old, shows his residence as 622 So. Chelan, Wenatchee, Washington.

A BRIEF HISTORY: 1634 - 2025

No. 8191—OS—9-67.

E, OR PRINT IN
PERMANENT INK

WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH — BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

STATE FILE NUMBER

24687

DECEASED—NAME FIRST MIDDLE LAST HARTZELL HOLLEY SCOTT		SEX Male	DATE OF DEATH (MONTH, DAY, YEAR) Nov 1, 1970
RACE (WHITE, NEGRO, AMERICAN INDIAN, ETC.) White	AGE—LAST BIRTHDAY (YEARS) 68	DATE OF BIRTH (MONTH, DAY, YEAR) May 6, 1902	COUNTY OF DEATH Chelan
CITY, TOWN, OR LOCATION OF DEATH Wenatchee	INSIDE CITY LIMITS (SPECIFY YES OR NO) yes	HOSPITAL OR OTHER INSTITUTION—NAME (IF NOT IN EITHER, GIVE STREET AND NUMBER) Colonial Vista	
STATE OF BIRTH (IF NOT IN U.S.A., NAME COUNTRY) North Dakota	CITIZEN OF WHAT COUNTRY USA	MARRIED, NEVER MARRIED, WIDOWED, DIVORCED (SPECIFY) Married	SURVIVING SPOUSE (IF WIFE, GIVE MAIDEN NAME) Mary C. Gaspers
SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER 539-32-5028	USUAL OCCUPATION (GIVE KIND OF WORK DONE DURING MOST OF WORKING LIFE, EVEN IF RETIRED) Trucking operator	KIND OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY Transportation	
RESIDENCE—STATE Washington	COUNTY Chelan	CITY, TOWN, OR LOCATION Wenatchee	STREET AND NUMBER 622 S. Chelan St.
FATHER—NAME FIRST MIDDLE LAST Perry A. Scott		MOTHER—MAIDEN NAME FIRST MIDDLE LAST Florence Johnson	
INFORMANT—NAME Mrs. Mary Scott		MAILING ADDRESS (STREET OR R.F.D. NO., CITY OR TOWN, STATE, ZIP) 622 S. Chelan St., Wenatchee, Wa. 98801	
PART I. DEATH WAS CAUSED BY: (ENTER ONLY ONE CAUSE PER LINE FOR (a), (b), AND (c))			
18. IMMEDIATE CAUSE (a) Cerebro Vascular Accident DUE TO, OR AS A CONSEQUENCE OF: (b) Generalized Arterio Sclerosis DUE TO, OR AS A CONSEQUENCE OF: (c) _____ DEC 17 1970			
PART II. OTHER SIGNIFICANT CONDITIONS: CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO DEATH BUT NOT RELATED TO CAUSE GIVEN IN PART I (a)			
ACCIDENT, SUICIDE, HOMICIDE, OR UNDETERMINED (SPECIFY): 20a. _____		DATE OF INJURY (MONTH, DAY, YEAR) 20b. _____	HOW INJURY OCCURRED (ENTER NATURE OF INJURY IN PART I OR PART II, ITEM 18) 20c. _____
INJURY AT WORK (SPECIFY YES OR NO) 20d. _____		PLACE OF INJURY AT HOME, FARM, STREET, FACTORY, OFFICE BLDG., ETC. (SPECIFY) 20e. _____	LOCATION (STREET OR R.F.D. NO., CITY OR TOWN, STATE) 20f. _____
CERTIFICATION—PHYSICIAN: I ATTENDED THE DECEASED FROM 1960 TO date of death . I DID/DID NOT VIEW THE BODY AFTER DEATH. not			
CERTIFICATION—CORONER: ON THE BASIS OF THE EXAMINATION OF THE BODY AND/OR THE INVESTIGATION, IN MY OPINION, DEATH OCCURRED ON THE DATE AND DUE TO THE CAUSE(S) STATED.			
CERTIFIER—NAME (TYPE OR PRINT) Gordon H. Congdon, M.D.		SIGNATURE <i>Gordon H. Congdon</i>	DATE SIGNED (MONTH, DAY, YEAR) 11/6/70
MAILING ADDRESS—CERTIFIER 23a Congdon Building, Wenatchee, Washington 98801			
BURIAL, CREMATION, REMOVAL (SPECIFY) Burial		CEMETERY OR CREMATORY—NAME Evergreen Memorial Park	LOCATION East Wenatchee, Washington
DATE Oct. 5, 1970		FUNERAL HOME—NAME AND ADDRESS (STREET OR R.F.D. NO., CITY OR TOWN, STATE, ZIP) Jones & Jones, Inc., PO Box 1107, Wenatchee, Wa. 98801	
FURNITURE DIRECTOR—SIGNATURE <i>Helbert Helbert</i>		REGISTRAR—SIGNATURE <i>Helbert Helbert</i>	DATE RECEIVED BY LOCAL REGISTRAR NOV 6, 1970

The Death Certificate of Hartzell Scott shows his 622 S. Chelan St. address in Wenatchee, his parents Perry and Florence Scott, and his North Dakota birthplace.

[illegible]150

A BRIEF HISTORY: 1634 - 2025

The two images on the previous page are of the 1910 U.S. Census showing the Perry Scott family in Tolna, North Dakota. Beginning on Line 49 the P.A. Scott household includes Perry Abbott Scott as Head, Florence as Wife, and then on the following page (previous page, below) Lines 51-54 sons Wilford (23) and Hartzell (9), and daughters Lenora (18) and Lyeith (14). The places of birth line up with the Perry Scott family's relocation to North Dakota in 1894, with the two younger children being born in the United States and the older children being born in Canada-English (Ontario).

CENSUS OF MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA, 1916		SCHEDULE TABLE No. 1		POPULATION BY NAME, PERSONAL DESCRIPTION, ETC.		POPULATION, NOM. RENSEIGNEMENTS PERSONNELS, ETC.		RÉCENSEMENT DE MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN ET ALBERTA, 1916	
Province: Saskatchewan		District No. 1		S. District No. 1		Enumeration of living persons by		Enumeration of	
Page 32		S. District No. 1		S. District No. 1		S. District No. 1		S. District No. 1	
PERSONS IN THE FAMILY		PERSONAL DESCRIPTION		PERSONAL DESCRIPTION		PERSONAL DESCRIPTION		PERSONAL DESCRIPTION	
NAME AND BIRTH DATE		AGE AND SEX		BIRTH DATE		BIRTH DATE		BIRTH DATE	
NAME AND BIRTH DATE		AGE AND SEX		BIRTH DATE		BIRTH DATE		BIRTH DATE	
1. 1916		2. 1916		3. 1916		4. 1916		5. 1916	
6. 1916		7. 1916		8. 1916		9. 1916		10. 1916	
11. 1916		12. 1916		13. 1916		14. 1916		15. 1916	
16. 1916		17. 1916		18. 1916		19. 1916		20. 1916	
21. 1916		22. 1916		23. 1916		24. 1916		25. 1916	
26. 1916		27. 1916		28. 1916		29. 1916		30. 1916	
31. 1916		32. 1916		33. 1916		34. 1916		35. 1916	
36. 1916		37. 1916		38. 1916		39. 1916		40. 1916	
41. 1916		42. 1916		43. 1916		44. 1916		45. 1916	
46. 1916		47. 1916		48. 1916		49. 1916		50. 1916	
51. 1916		52. 1916		53. 1916		54. 1916		55. 1916	
56. 1916		57. 1916		58. 1916		59. 1916		60. 1916	
61. 1916		62. 1916		63. 1916		64. 1916		65. 1916	
66. 1916		67. 1916		68. 1916		69. 1916		70. 1916	
71. 1916		72. 1916		73. 1916		74. 1916		75. 1916	
76. 1916		77. 1916		78. 1916		79. 1916		80. 1916	
81. 1916		82. 1916		83. 1916		84. 1916		85. 1916	
86. 1916		87. 1916		88. 1916		89. 1916		90. 1916	
91. 1916		92. 1916		93. 1916		94. 1916		95. 1916	
96. 1916		97. 1916		98. 1916		99. 1916		100. 1916	

This 1916 Canada Census enumeration for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta shows the Perry Scott family on Lines 27 – 34. By 1916 Perry's wife, Florence, is not present on the enumeration, having died and been buried in the Burton Cemetery between Glen Bain and Vanguard, Saskatchewan. Hartzell is listed as 14 years old on Line 33, while Perry's son Harold (27) on Line 30 is married to Pearl Scott (24) on Line 31.

Washington State Board of Health
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS

CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

1. PLACE OF DEATH City of Wenatchee Washington State 3
 County of Chelan Record No.
City or Town of Wenatchee Registered No.

Registration Dist. No. M-1 No. 1 Anthony Hoan Ward
 (If death occurred in a hospital or institution, give its NAME instead of street and number)

Length of residence in city or town where death occurred 2 yrs. 2 mos. 0 ds. How long in U. S. If of foreign birth? 53 yrs. 0 mos. 0 ds.

1a. PLACE OF RESIDENCE: State North Dakota County Grand Forks
 (If not same as place of death)

CITY OR TOWN No. Street

2. FULL NAME Perry Abbott Scott B D D

PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS		MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH	
3. SEX <u>Male</u>	4. COLOR OR RACE <u>White</u>	5. Single, Married, Widowed, or Divorced (write the word) <u>Widowed</u>	21. DATE OF DEATH (month, day, and year) <u>Jan. 5, 1937</u>
5a. If married, widowed, or divorced HUSBAND of (or) WIFE of <u>Florence</u>	6. DATE OF BIRTH (month, day, and year) <u>Sept. 17, 1883</u>	7. AGE Years <u>73</u> Months <u>3</u> Days <u>18</u>	22. I HEREBY CERTIFY That I attended deceased from <u>11-4</u> to <u>1-5</u> 1937
8. Trade, profession, or particular kind of work done, as planer, sawyer, bookkeeper, etc.	9. Industry or business in which work was done, as silk mill, saw mill, bank, etc. <u>Minister</u>	10. Date deceased last worked at this occupation (month and year)	I last saw him alive on <u>1-5</u> 1937, death is said to have occurred on the date stated above, at <u>4:45 P. M.</u>
11. Total time (years) spent in this occupation	12. BIRTHPLACE (city or town) <u>Napanee</u> (State or country) <u>Ontario, Canada</u>	13. NAME <u>Mathew Scott</u>	The principal cause of death and related causes of importance in order of onset were as follows: <u>Perniciosis Anemia</u>
14. BIRTHPLACE (city or town) <u>Napanee</u> (State or country) <u>Ontario, Canada</u>	15. MAIDEN NAME <u>Amelia Hawley</u>	16. BIRTHPLACE (city or town) <u>Napanee</u> (State or country) <u>Ontario, Canada</u>	Contributory causes of importance not related to principal cause:
17. INFORMANT <u>Mrs. L.V. Jones</u> (Address) <u>Wenatchee, Wn.</u>	18. BURIAL, CREMATION, OR REMOVAL Place <u>Napanee Ontario</u> , Date <u>Jan. 8, 1937</u>	19. UNDERTAKER <u>Jones & Jones</u> (Address) <u>Wenatchee, Wn.</u>	Name of operation <u>none</u> Date of <u>none</u>
20. FILED <u>1-8, 1937</u> <u>C.R. Faragher, M.D.</u> Registrar			What test confirmed diagnosis? <u>Blood</u> Was there an autopsy? <u>no</u>
			23. If death was due to external causes (violence) fill in also the following: Accident, suicide, or homicide Date of injury <u>19</u>
			Where did injury occur? (Specify city or town, county, and state)
			Specify whether injury occurred in industry, in home, or in public place.
			Manner of injury
			Nature of injury
			24. Was disease or injury in any way related to occupation of deceased? <u>no</u>
			If so, specify <u>yes</u> <u>young</u> M. D.
			(Signed) <u>yes</u> (Address) <u>Wenatchee, Wn.</u>

U. S. No. 825-1935-6409.

The 1937 Death Certificate for Perry Abbott Scott, the great-grandfather of the Scott Boys, shows that his parents are Matthew and Amelia Hawley (Abbott) Scott, and that his remains were intended to be sent to Napanee, Ontario. According to William Scott's obituary "Hawley" is the maiden name of Perry's grandmother; not his mother. According to marriage records "Abbott" is the maiden name of his mother. No tombstone has so far been discovered for Perry Abbott Scott. His name is engraved on each of his first and second wives' tombstones and the tombstone of his unnamed infant child, who was born and died on Christmas Day, 1899, in Hope, North Dakota.

A BRIEF HISTORY: 1634 - 2025

CENSUS 1881-RECENSEMENT.

Province of

Ontario

District No. 117

Lennox

S. District

E. Town of Napanee

RECENSEMENT 1881-CENSUS.

PAGE 113

SCHEDULE No. 1-Nominal Return of the Living.

TABLEAU No. 1.-Dénombrement des Vivants.

Alfred P. H. H. H.

PAGE 113

PERSONS IN THE ORDER OF VIVANTS						NAME	SEX	AGE	DATE	Country of Birth	RELIGION	EDUCATION	Profession, Occupation or Trade	Married	Instruction	Information	Date of Operation and Remarks
Yards	Plants	House	House	House	Family												
PERSONS IN THE ORDER OF VIVANTS						NAME	SEX	AGE	DATE	Country of Birth	RELIGION	EDUCATION	Profession, Occupation or Trade	Married	Instruction	Information	Date of Operation and Remarks
Yards	Plants	House	House	House	Family												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
						Thomas Amick	M	43		Q	Catholic	Irish					
						Dr. C. A. C. Amick	M	44		Q	Irish						
						Scott Matthew	M	48		Q	Irish	E. German	Mason				
						Amelia	F	50		"	"	"					
						Perry A.	M	17		"	"	"	Teacher				
						Frank	M	13		"	"	"	Barber				
						Frederick	M	6		"	"	"					
						James Samuel	M	62		"	C. Irish		Wood worker				
						Oranget	M	46		"	"	"					
						Mary	F	22		"	"	"	Teacher				
						George	M	19		"	"	"	Carriage maker				
						Oliver	M	13		"	"	"					
						George	M	30		"	"	"	Teacher				
						Elizabeth	F	30		"	"	"					
						John H.	M	11		"	"	"					
						Gertrude	F	15		"	"	"					
						Oranget	M	47		"	"	"					
						Schuyler John M.	M	48		"	C. Irish		Shoemaker				
						Elizabeth	F	44		"	"	"					
						Frederick	M	12		"	"	"	Book binder				
						Charles C.	M	12		"	"	"					
						William H.	M	12		"	"	"					
						Caroline	M	19		"	"	"	Blacksmith				
						John H.	M	16		"	"	"	Shoemaker				
						Oranget	M	57		"	"	"					

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This 1881 Canadian Census shows the Matthew (48) and Amelia (50) Scott family (Line 3) in Napanee, Ontario, including sons Perry A. (17), Frank (15) and Frederick (6). Matthew is described as a "mason" and Perry (Line 5) is a "teacher."

Sources for Chapter 3 – The Swenson Line

Page No. 186a
 Supervisor's Dist. No. 68
 Enumeration Dist. No. 68

Received July 31, 80. C.

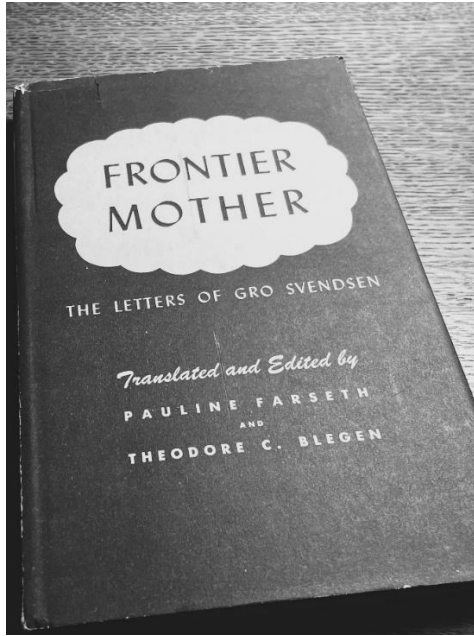
Note A.—The Census Year begins June 1, 1870, and ends May 31, 1880.
 Note B.—All persons will be included in the Enumeration who were living on the 1st day of June, 1880. No others will. Children BORN SINCE June 1, 1880, will be OMITTED. Members of Families who have DIED SINCE June 1, 1880, will be INCLUDED.
 Note C.—Questions Nos. 13, 14, 22 and 32 are not to be asked in respect to persons under 10 years of age.

SCHEDULE 1.—Inhabitants in 5th Dist., in the County of Dakota, State of Dak.
 enumerated by me on the 18th day of June, 1880.

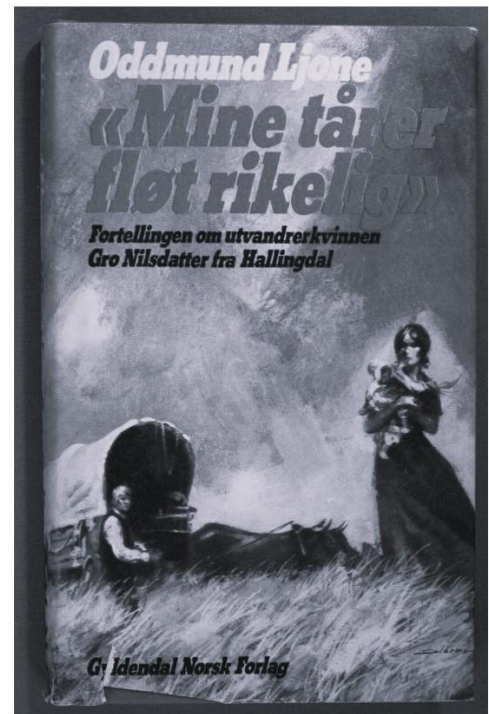
C. S. Waller

Line	Name	Age	Sex	Color	Profession, Occupation or Trade	Health		Marriage		Industry	
						Present	Former	Present	Former	Present	Former
1	Swenson, Ole	43	M	W	Farmer						
2	" Grov	42	M	W	Farmer						
3	" Anna	40	F	W	At home						
4	" Mikkel	39	M	W	At school						
5	" Bertha	38	F	W	At school						
6	" Carl	37	M	W	At school						
7	" Margit	36	F	W	Servant						
8	" Ole	35	M	W	At school						
9	" Grov	34	M	W	At school						
10	" Anna	33	F	W	At home						
11	" Mikkel	32	M	W	At school						
12	" Bertha	31	F	W	At school						
13	" Carl	30	M	W	At school						
14	" Margit	29	F	W	Servant						
15	" Ole	28	M	W	At school						
16	" Grov	27	M	W	At school						
17	" Anna	26	F	W	At home						
18	" Mikkel	25	M	W	At school						
19	" Bertha	24	F	W	At school						
20	" Carl	23	M	W	At school						
21	" Margit	22	F	W	Servant						
22	" Ole	21	M	W	At school						
23	" Grov	20	M	W	At school						
24	" Anna	19	F	W	At home						
25	" Mikkel	18	M	W	At school						
26	" Bertha	17	F	W	At school						
27	" Carl	16	M	W	At school						
28	" Margit	15	F	W	Servant						
29	" Ole	14	M	W	At school						
30	" Grov	13	M	W	At school						
31	" Anna	12	F	W	At home						
32	" Mikkel	11	M	W	At school						
33	" Bertha	10	F	W	At school						
34	" Carl	9	M	W	At school						
35	" Margit	8	F	W	Servant						
36	" Ole	7	M	W	At school						
37	" Grov	6	M	W	At school						
38	" Anna	5	F	W	At home						
39	" Mikkel	4	M	W	At school						
40	" Bertha	3	F	W	At school						
41	" Carl	2	M	W	At school						
42	" Margit	1	F	W	Servant						

In this 1880 U.S. Census enumeration for Dakota Territory Ole Swenson and family are first recorded in the Grand Forks area. Savat Svendsen (Line 36) is Ole's younger brother, thought to have arrived two years earlier. Ole's household (Line 37) included five sons, three daughters and "Servant" Margit Opsata, the disabled neighbor who assisted in Ole and Gro's household in Wallingford, Iowa. Oldest-son Sven (Olson) Swenson (1863-1882) is not listed. One listed son and two daughters would die by 1882, with Sigrid Christine "Sarah" Swenson dying in 1896. Only the sons Neils, Carl, Ole and Albert would live to maturity, and only Carl and Albert would father children.



In 1950 The Norwegian-American Historical Association in Northfield, Minnesota, published the letters that Gro Svendsen wrote from Iowa to her family back in Norway. The letters were translated and edited by Pauline Farseth and Theodore Blegen. On the last two pages Carl O. Swenson, the great-grandfather of the Scott Boys, writes an Easter Sunday 1880 letter to his grandparents, as did the younger Ole, Albert, Nils, Steffen and Margit Opsata. These letters were the basis of a book by Norwegian journalist Oddmund Ljone in 1975. "Mine tårer fløt rikelig" was printed and distributed by one of the largest publishing houses in Norway.





This photograph of Ole Swenson in his Union Army uniform was taken after he had returned from the Civil War, when a traveling photographer passed through the Estherville-Wallingford area.

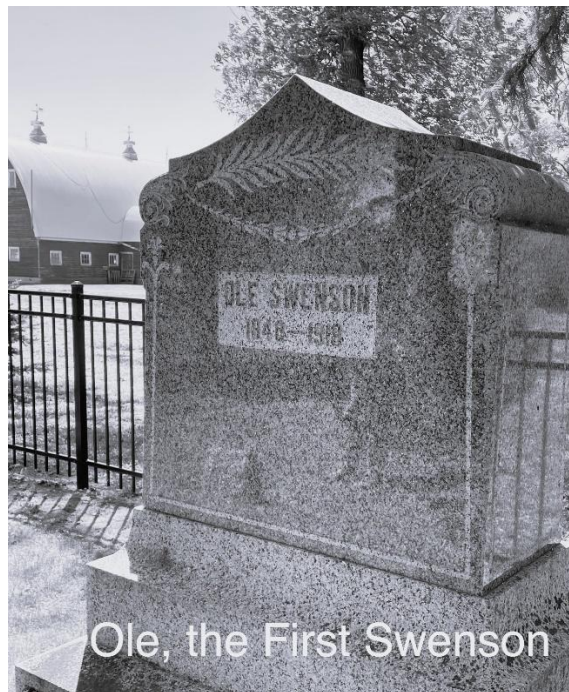


In addition to being the focal point of a historical outdoor theater production, the second accommodation built by Ole Swenson in Dakota Territory, a log cabin, is the destination of tourists interested in the migration of Norwegians to America during the 1800's. His log house was disassembled, flown to Norway, and reassembled in a historical village in the Hallingdal Museum. The Norwegian language theater production can be viewed on YouTube here: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RrXNv-EJYnI> The video can be found by searching the YouTube website for the word "Emigrantspelet."

A BRIEF HISTORY: 1634 - 2025

SWENSON FAMILY CEMETERY	
SWENSON, OLE MAY 20, 1840-MAR. 13, 1918	SWENSON, OSCAR N.D. PFC 85 MOUNTAIN INF. JUNE 5, 1913-JULY 3, 1945
SWENSON, BERGET JAN 24, 1831-MAY 28, 1919	SWENSON, CARL O. (FATHER) JAN 18, 1866 - MAR. 19, 1935
SWENSON, INGA 1870-1946	SWENSON, TURINE (MOTHER) JUNE 23, 1878 - OCT 1, 1963
SWENSON, OLE 1867-1956	SWENSON, GLADYS 29 APR. - 9 MAY 1902
SWENSON, IVER JUNE 4, 1853-APR. 23, 1927	SWENSON, IONE ADELE AUG.28-NOV.16,1932
SWENSON, LOUISE GURINE FOD DEN 19 JUNI, 1878 - DOD DEN 2 MARS. 1881	SWENSON, GERTIE M. 1908-1967
SVENSON, SVEN FOD 1 JUNI, 1863- DOD 17 FEB. 1882	SWENSON, RALPH DUANE 1933-1967
SVENSON, BERGIT O. FOD 2 JAN. 1873 - DOD 30 NOV. 1881	SWENSON, RUTH M. 1911-1961
SVENSON, STEPHAN 11 FEB. 27 - NOV. 1881	HEGRE, VERNON L. 1941-1960
SVENSON, SIERID CHRISTINE FEB. 16, 1877-APR. 30, 1896	HEGRE, ELOISE G. 1929-1930
CHILDREN OF OLE	
	S.E. SEC. 17 WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP
THIS IS BEAUTIFULLY WELL KEPT FENCED CEMETERY IN THE TREES BEHIND THE FAMILY FARMSTEAD.	
1	

This is a description of the graves in the Swenson Family Cemetery located on Ole Swenson's original farm, between Hatton and Northwood, North Dakota. The first child interred was Louise Gurine Swenson, who was born June 19, 1878 in Iowa. She died March 2, 1881. The address is 2920 3rd Ave NE, Northwood, North Dakota.



Ole, the First Swenson

Ole Swenson, the eldest son of Svein and Bergit Skrattegard, is buried in the Swenson Family Cemetery on the farmstead that originated in 1879.

A BRIEF HISTORY: 1634 - 2025



This photo of Ann Marie Huus, Mabel Swenson Huus and Donnabelle Huus is believed to date from 1946. Ann Marie would have been 16, Mabel 41, and Donnabelle 13 years old.



On the occasion of Mabel Swenson Huus Gulden Sando's funeral in March, 2004, a large number of her children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren gathered to celebrate her life. Seated, left to right, are Bryan Scott, Alan Scott, Ann Marie Huus Scott, Rhia Weston (on lap), Donnabelle Huus Weston, David Weston and Daniel Weston. Standing, left to right, are Douglas Scott, Dawnel Wright Scott, Aaron Scott, Justine Scott, Conrad Scott, Lisa Weston Weinmann, Lori Weston Cox, Don Cox, Faye Johnson Weston, Nick Cox, Peter Redfern, Elizabeth Cox Beatty, Anna Redfern and Linda Weston Redfern.

Sources for Chapter 4 – The Huus Line

T-224.

TWELFTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES. 261 A

State North Dakota SCHEDULE No. 1.—POPULATION. { Supervisor's District No. 199 } Sheet No. 9
County Grand Forks { Enumeration District No. 74 }

Township or other division of county Northwood Township Name of Institution, _____
Name of incorporated city, town, or village, within the above-named division, _____

Enumerated by me on the 17 day of June, 1900, Anders A. Huus Enumerator. 0269

LINE	NAME	RELATION	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION	NATIVITY			CITIZENSHIP	OCCUPATION, TRADE, OR PROFESSION	EDUCATION			SWEETENED IF MIL.
				Place of birth of each parent and person if not born in the United States, give the State or Territory, if of foreign birth, give the Country only.	Place of birth of this person.	Place of birth of father of this person.			Years of school attended in the United States.	Years of school attended in foreign countries.	Years of school attended in this country.	
1	141-142	141-142	141-142	141-142	141-142	141-142	141-142	141-142	141-142	141-142	141-142	141-142
2	143-144	143-144	143-144	143-144	143-144	143-144	143-144	143-144	143-144	143-144	143-144	143-144
3	145-146	145-146	145-146	145-146	145-146	145-146	145-146	145-146	145-146	145-146	145-146	145-146
4	147-148	147-148	147-148	147-148	147-148	147-148	147-148	147-148	147-148	147-148	147-148	147-148
5	149-150	149-150	149-150	149-150	149-150	149-150	149-150	149-150	149-150	149-150	149-150	149-150
6	151-152	151-152	151-152	151-152	151-152	151-152	151-152	151-152	151-152	151-152	151-152	151-152
7	153-154	153-154	153-154	153-154	153-154	153-154	153-154	153-154	153-154	153-154	153-154	153-154
8	155-156	155-156	155-156	155-156	155-156	155-156	155-156	155-156	155-156	155-156	155-156	155-156
9	157-158	157-158	157-158	157-158	157-158	157-158	157-158	157-158	157-158	157-158	157-158	157-158
10	159-160	159-160	159-160	159-160	159-160	159-160	159-160	159-160	159-160	159-160	159-160	159-160
11	161-162	161-162	161-162	161-162	161-162	161-162	161-162	161-162	161-162	161-162	161-162	161-162
12	163-164	163-164	163-164	163-164	163-164	163-164	163-164	163-164	163-164	163-164	163-164	163-164
13	165-166	165-166	165-166	165-166	165-166	165-166	165-166	165-166	165-166	165-166	165-166	165-166
14	167-168	167-168	167-168	167-168	167-168	167-168	167-168	167-168	167-168	167-168	167-168	167-168
15	169-170	169-170	169-170	169-170	169-170	169-170	169-170	169-170	169-170	169-170	169-170	169-170
16	171-172	171-172	171-172	171-172	171-172	171-172	171-172	171-172	171-172	171-172	171-172	171-172
17	173-174	173-174	173-174	173-174	173-174	173-174	173-174	173-174	173-174	173-174	173-174	173-174
18	175-176	175-176	175-176	175-176	175-176	175-176	175-176	175-176	175-176	175-176	175-176	175-176
19	177-178	177-178	177-178	177-178	177-178	177-178	177-178	177-178	177-178	177-178	177-178	177-178
20	179-180	179-180	179-180	179-180	179-180	179-180	179-180	179-180	179-180	179-180	179-180	179-180
21	181-182	181-182	181-182	181-182	181-182	181-182	181-182	181-182	181-182	181-182	181-182	181-182
22	183-184	183-184	183-184	183-184	183-184	183-184	183-184	183-184	183-184	183-184	183-184	183-184
23	185-186	185-186	185-186	185-186	185-186	185-186	185-186	185-186	185-186	185-186	185-186	185-186
24	187-188	187-188	187-188	187-188	187-188	187-188	187-188	187-188	187-188	187-188	187-188	187-188
25	189-190	189-190	189-190	189-190	189-190	189-190	189-190	189-190	189-190	189-190	189-190	189-190
26	191-192	191-192	191-192	191-192	191-192	191-192	191-192	191-192	191-192	191-192	191-192	191-192
27	193-194	193-194	193-194	193-194	193-194	193-194	193-194	193-194	193-194	193-194	193-194	193-194
28	195-196	195-196	195-196	195-196	195-196	195-196	195-196	195-196	195-196	195-196	195-196	195-196
29	197-198	197-198	197-198	197-198	197-198	197-198	197-198	197-198	197-198	197-198	197-198	197-198
30	199-200	199-200	199-200	199-200	199-200	199-200	199-200	199-200	199-200	199-200	199-200	199-200
31	201-202	201-202	201-202	201-202	201-202	201-202	201-202	201-202	201-202	201-202	201-202	201-202
32	203-204	203-204	203-204	203-204	203-204	203-204	203-204	203-204	203-204	203-204	203-204	203-204
33	205-206	205-206	205-206	205-206	205-206	205-206	205-206	205-206	205-206	205-206	205-206	205-206
34	207-208	207-208	207-208	207-208	207-208	207-208	207-208	207-208	207-208	207-208	207-208	207-208
35	209-210	209-210	209-210	209-210	209-210	209-210	209-210	209-210	209-210	209-210	209-210	209-210
36	211-212	211-212	211-212	211-212	211-212	211-212	211-212	211-212	211-212	211-212	211-212	211-212
37	213-214	213-214	213-214	213-214	213-214	213-214	213-214	213-214	213-214	213-214	213-214	213-214
38	215-216	215-216	215-216	215-216	215-216	215-216	215-216	215-216	215-216	215-216	215-216	215-216
39	217-218	217-218	217-218	217-218	217-218	217-218	217-218	217-218	217-218	217-218	217-218	217-218
40	219-220	219-220	219-220	219-220	219-220	219-220	219-220	219-220	219-220	219-220	219-220	219-220
41	221-222	221-222	221-222	221-222	221-222	221-222	221-222	221-222	221-222	221-222	221-222	221-222
42	223-224	223-224	223-224	223-224	223-224	223-224	223-224	223-224	223-224	223-224	223-224	223-224
43	225-226	225-226	225-226	225-226	225-226	225-226	225-226	225-226	225-226	225-226	225-226	225-226
44	227-228	227-228	227-228	227-228	227-228	227-228	227-228	227-228	227-228	227-228	227-228	227-228
45	229-230	229-230	229-230	229-230	229-230	229-230	229-230	229-230	229-230	229-230	229-230	229-230
46	231-232	231-232	231-232	231-232	231-232	231-232	231-232	231-232	231-232	231-232	231-232	231-232
47	233-234	233-234	233-234	233-234	233-234	233-234	233-234	233-234	233-234	233-234	233-234	233-234
48	235-236	235-236	235-236	235-236	235-236	235-236	235-236	235-236	235-236	235-236	235-236	235-236
49	237-238	237-238	237-238	237-238	237-238	237-238	237-238	237-238	237-238	237-238	237-238	237-238
50	239-240	239-240	239-240	239-240	239-240	239-240	239-240	239-240	239-240	239-240	239-240	239-240

At Lines 41 and 42 this 1900 U.S. Census enumeration lists Anders A. Huus and Lukris Huus, both 72 years old, as residents of Northwood Township, Grand Forks County, North Dakota. Anders continues to list his occupation as a Farmer.

A BRIEF HISTORY: 1634 - 2025

TWELFTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES. 177 A

State North Dakota County Trail **SCHEDULE No. 1.—POPULATION.** Supervisor's District No. 186 Sheet No. 13

Township or other division of county Garfield Township Name of Institution, _____

Name of incorporated city, town, or village, within the above-named division, _____ Ward of city, _____

Enumerated by me on the 25 day of June, 1900, Chas. G. Nelson Enumerator.

LINE	NAME	RELATION	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION			NATIVITY			CITIZENSHIP	OCCUPATION, TRADE, OR PROFESSION	EDUCATION			SPEEDY OF SIGHT
			SEX	AGE	DATE OF BIRTH	Place of birth of this Person	Place of birth of Father of this Person	Place of birth of Mother of this Person			Years of school attended	Can read	Can write	
1	Anders A. Huus	Head	M	39	May 1861	Norway	Norway	Norway	1882	Farmer	0	Yes	Yes	Yes
2	Alfred Huus	Son	M	9	Aug 1890	Norway	Norway	Norway	1899		0	Yes	Yes	Yes
3	John Huus	Son	M	7	May 1893	Norway	Norway	Norway	1896		0	Yes	Yes	Yes
4	John Huus	Son	M	5	May 1895	Norway	Norway	Norway	1898		0	Yes	Yes	Yes
5	John Huus	Son	M	4	May 1896	Norway	Norway	Norway	1899		0	Yes	Yes	Yes
6	John Huus	Son	M	3	May 1897	Norway	Norway	Norway	1900		0	Yes	Yes	Yes
7	John Huus	Son	M	2	May 1898	Norway	Norway	Norway	1900		0	Yes	Yes	Yes
8	John Huus	Son	M	1	May 1899	Norway	Norway	Norway	1900		0	Yes	Yes	Yes
9	John Huus	Son	M	0	May 1900	Norway	Norway	Norway	1900		0	Yes	Yes	Yes
10	John Huus	Son	M	0	May 1900	Norway	Norway	Norway	1900		0	Yes	Yes	Yes
11	John Huus	Son	M	0	May 1900	Norway	Norway	Norway	1900		0	Yes	Yes	Yes
12	John Huus	Son	M	0	May 1900	Norway	Norway	Norway	1900		0	Yes	Yes	Yes
13	John Huus	Son	M	0	May 1900	Norway	Norway	Norway	1900		0	Yes	Yes	Yes
14	John Huus	Son	M	0	May 1900	Norway	Norway	Norway	1900		0	Yes	Yes	Yes
15	John Huus	Son	M	0	May 1900	Norway	Norway	Norway	1900		0	Yes	Yes	Yes
16	John Huus	Son	M	0	May 1900	Norway	Norway	Norway	1900		0	Yes	Yes	Yes
17	John Huus	Son	M	0	May 1900	Norway	Norway	Norway	1900		0	Yes	Yes	Yes
18	John Huus	Son	M	0	May 1900	Norway	Norway	Norway	1900		0	Yes	Yes	Yes
19	John Huus	Son	M	0	May 1900	Norway	Norway	Norway	1900		0	Yes	Yes	Yes
20	John Huus	Son	M	0	May 1900	Norway	Norway	Norway	1900		0	Yes	Yes	Yes
21	John Huus	Son	M	0	May 1900	Norway	Norway	Norway	1900		0	Yes	Yes	Yes
22	John Huus	Son	M	0	May 1900	Norway	Norway	Norway	1900		0	Yes	Yes	Yes
23	John Huus	Son	M	0	May 1900	Norway	Norway	Norway	1900		0	Yes	Yes	Yes
24	John Huus	Son	M	0	May 1900	Norway	Norway	Norway	1900		0	Yes	Yes	Yes
25	John Huus	Son	M	0	May 1900	Norway	Norway	Norway	1900		0	Yes	Yes	Yes
26	John Huus	Son	M	0	May 1900	Norway	Norway	Norway	1900		0	Yes	Yes	Yes
27	John Huus	Son	M	0	May 1900	Norway	Norway	Norway	1900		0	Yes	Yes	Yes
28	John Huus	Son	M	0	May 1900	Norway	Norway	Norway	1900		0	Yes	Yes	Yes
29	John Huus	Son	M	0	May 1900	Norway	Norway	Norway	1900		0	Yes	Yes	Yes
30	John Huus	Son	M	0	May 1900	Norway	Norway	Norway	1900		0	Yes	Yes	Yes
31	John Huus	Son	M	0	May 1900	Norway	Norway	Norway	1900		0	Yes	Yes	Yes
32	John Huus	Son	M	0	May 1900	Norway	Norway	Norway	1900		0	Yes	Yes	Yes
33	John Huus	Son	M	0	May 1900	Norway	Norway	Norway	1900		0	Yes	Yes	Yes
34	John Huus	Son	M	0	May 1900	Norway	Norway	Norway	1900		0	Yes	Yes	Yes
35	John Huus	Son	M	0	May 1900	Norway	Norway	Norway	1900		0	Yes	Yes	Yes
36	John Huus	Son	M	0	May 1900	Norway	Norway	Norway	1900		0	Yes	Yes	Yes
37	John Huus	Son	M	0	May 1900	Norway	Norway	Norway	1900		0	Yes	Yes	Yes
38	John Huus	Son	M	0	May 1900	Norway	Norway	Norway	1900		0	Yes	Yes	Yes
39	John Huus	Son	M	0	May 1900	Norway	Norway	Norway	1900		0	Yes	Yes	Yes
40	John Huus	Son	M	0	May 1900	Norway	Norway	Norway	1900		0	Yes	Yes	Yes
41	John Huus	Son	M	0	May 1900	Norway	Norway	Norway	1900		0	Yes	Yes	Yes
42	John Huus	Son	M	0	May 1900	Norway	Norway	Norway	1900		0	Yes	Yes	Yes
43	John Huus	Son	M	0	May 1900	Norway	Norway	Norway	1900		0	Yes	Yes	Yes
44	John Huus	Son	M	0	May 1900	Norway	Norway	Norway	1900		0	Yes	Yes	Yes
45	John Huus	Son	M	0	May 1900	Norway	Norway	Norway	1900		0	Yes	Yes	Yes
46	John Huus	Son	M	0	May 1900	Norway	Norway	Norway	1900		0	Yes	Yes	Yes
47	John Huus	Son	M	0	May 1900	Norway	Norway	Norway	1900		0	Yes	Yes	Yes
48	John Huus	Son	M	0	May 1900	Norway	Norway	Norway	1900		0	Yes	Yes	Yes
49	John Huus	Son	M	0	May 1900	Norway	Norway	Norway	1900		0	Yes	Yes	Yes
50	John Huus	Son	M	0	May 1900	Norway	Norway	Norway	1900		0	Yes	Yes	Yes

This enumeration of the 1900 U.S. Census for Garfield Township, Trail County, North Dakota lists (Line 1) 39-year-old Anders A. Huus, great-grandfather of the Scott Boys. On Line 8 is son Alfred Huus, just nine months old, grandfather of the Scott Boys. Three other sons and two daughters are also listed.

A BRIEF HISTORY: 1634 - 2025

STATE North Dakota COUNTY Laurel TOWNSHIP OR OTHER DIVISION OF COUNTY Laurel NAME OF INCORPORATED PLACE Laurel DAY OF June YEAR 1920 SUPERVISOR'S DISTRICT NO. 1 SHEET NO. 12 B

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FOURTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1920—POPULATION

NAME OF INSTITUTION Laurel ENUMERATED BY ME ON THE Laurel DAY OF June YEAR 1920 SUPERVISOR'S DISTRICT NO. 1 SHEET NO. 12 B

PLACE OF BIRTH	NAME	RELATION	SEX	AGE	MARRIAGE	CITIZENSHIP	EDUCATION	NATIVITY AND NATURALIZATION		OCCUPATION	REMARKS
								Place of birth	Place of birth		
Denmark	Anders A. Huus	Head	M	51	Married	Swedish	High School	Denmark	Denmark	Farmer	
Denmark	Marit	Wife	F	48	Married	Swedish	High School	Denmark	Denmark	Farmer	
Denmark	Andrew	Son	M	29	Single	Swedish	High School	Denmark	Denmark	Farmer	
Denmark	Lewis	Son	M	27	Single	Swedish	High School	Denmark	Denmark	Farmer	
Denmark	John	Son	M	24	Single	Swedish	High School	Denmark	Denmark	Farmer	
Denmark	Alfred	Son	M	20	Single	Swedish	High School	Denmark	Denmark	Farmer	
Denmark	Selmer	Son	M	13	Single	Swedish	High School	Denmark	Denmark	Farmer	
Denmark	Molla	Daughter	F	17	Single	Swedish	High School	Denmark	Denmark	Farmer	
Denmark	Thonetta	Daughter	F	15	Single	Swedish	High School	Denmark	Denmark	Farmer	
Denmark	Gyda	Daughter	F	11	Single	Swedish	High School	Denmark	Denmark	Farmer	
Denmark	Lillie	Daughter	F	8	Single	Swedish	High School	Denmark	Denmark	Farmer	
Denmark	Alpha	Daughter	F	6	Single	Swedish	High School	Denmark	Denmark	Farmer	
Denmark	Thea Gurine Swenson Moe	Daughter	F	25	Single	Swedish	High School	Denmark	Denmark	Farmer	
Denmark	Anders A. Huus	Father	M	91	Single	Swedish	High School	Denmark	Denmark	Farmer	

Twenty years after the 1900 Census, in June of 1920, Anders A. Huus (Line 69) is listed as head of a household that includes his wife Marit, sons Andrew (29), Lewis (27), John (24), Alfred (20), and Selmer (13), along with daughters Molla (17), Thonetta (15), Gyda (11), Lillie (8), and Alpha (6). Thea Gurine Swenson Moe (25) and Anders A. Huus's father, Anders Huus (91), are included in the final two lines of the household's members, reflecting three generations of Scott Boys' Huus ancestors. (Alfred, Anders A. and Anders Anderson Huus)

A BRIEF HISTORY: 1634 - 2025

[illegible]

In this 1930 U.S. Census enumeration for Grand Forks Alfred and Mabel Swenson Huus are listed as a married couple on Lines 20 and 21. Alfred is 30 and Mabel is 24 years old.

(C) STATUS <i>N. Hab.</i>		b. HOTEL, LABOR ROOMING HOUSE, INSTITUTION, MILITARY INSTALLATION, ETC. Name _____		CONFIDENTIAL		c. DATE ACQUIRED <i>April 22</i>		100
c. COUNTY <i>Grand Forks</i>		Type _____		FORM P1 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS 1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING		d. ENGINEER FOR A SIGNATURE <i>Harold E. Mcmaster</i>		110
d. R. D. NUMBER <i>18-47</i>		Type _____				e. CHECKED BY <i>H. E. Mcmaster</i>		120
f. R. D. NUMBER <i>18-47</i>		Last Name _____ to _____, inclusive		Last Name _____ to _____, inclusive		(C) (CONFIDENTIAL)		130

THE QUESTIONS BELOW ARE FOR PERSONS LISTED ON SAMPLE LINES														
FOR ALL AGES														
Was he living in this home 7 years ago?	Was he living in this home 5 years ago?	Was he living in this home 3 years ago?	What country and State was he living in 1 year ago?	State of foreign ancestry	Is he a native born?	What is the highest school grade?	Has he attended school at any time since February last?	Is he now working?	Is he now in the military service?	Is he now in the naval service?	Is he now in the air force service?	Is he now in the coast guard service?	Is he now in the post office service?	Is he now in the civil service?
21	22	23	24a	24b	25	26	27	28	29	30	31a	31b	31c	31d
Yes	Yes	Yes	Country: _____ State: _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Yes	Yes	Yes	Country: _____ State: _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Yes	Yes	Yes	Country: _____ State: _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Yes	Yes	Yes	Country: _____ State: _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Yes	Yes	Yes	Country: _____ State: _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Yes	Yes	Yes	Country: _____ State: _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Yes	Yes	Yes	Country: _____ State: _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Yes	Yes	Yes	Country: _____ State: _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Yes	Yes	Yes	Country: _____ State: _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Yes	Yes	Yes	Country: _____ State: _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Yes	Yes	Yes	Country: _____ State: _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Yes	Yes	Yes	Country: _____ State: _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Yes	Yes	Yes	Country: _____ State: _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Yes	Yes	Yes	Country: _____ State: _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Yes	Yes	Yes	Country: _____ State: _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Yes	Yes	Yes	Country: _____ State: _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Yes	Yes	Yes	Country: _____ State: _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Yes	Yes	Yes	Country: _____ State: _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Yes	Yes	Yes	Country: _____ State: _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Yes	Yes	Yes	Country: _____ State: _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Yes	Yes	Yes	Country: _____ State: _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Yes	Yes	Yes	Country: _____ State: _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Yes	Yes	Yes	Country: _____ State: _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Yes	Yes	Yes	Country: _____ State: _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Yes	Yes	Yes	Country: _____ State: _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Yes	Yes	Yes	Country: _____ State: _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Yes	Yes	Yes	Country: _____ State: _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Yes	Yes	Yes	Country: _____ State: _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Yes	Yes	Yes	Country: _____ State: _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Yes	Yes	Yes	Country: _____ State: _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Yes	Yes	Yes	Country: _____ State: _____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Yes	Yes	Yes	Country: _____ State											

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In this 1895 Minnesota State Census enumeration for Perham Township 44-year-old Henry Gaspers (Fourteenth line down from top) is the head of a family that includes his wife and seven of his eventual 12 children. The wife and mother noted is Anna at 30 years old, and the children listed are Dora (12), Katherine (10), Frank (8), Henry (6), Henrietta (5), Magdalena/Lena (3), and Gertrude (8 months).

A BRIEF HISTORY: 1634 - 2025

T-224.

TWELFTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

B

State Minnesota County Otter Tail Township or other division of county Perham Name of Institution Perham Ward of city Perham

SCHEDULE No. 1.—POPULATION.

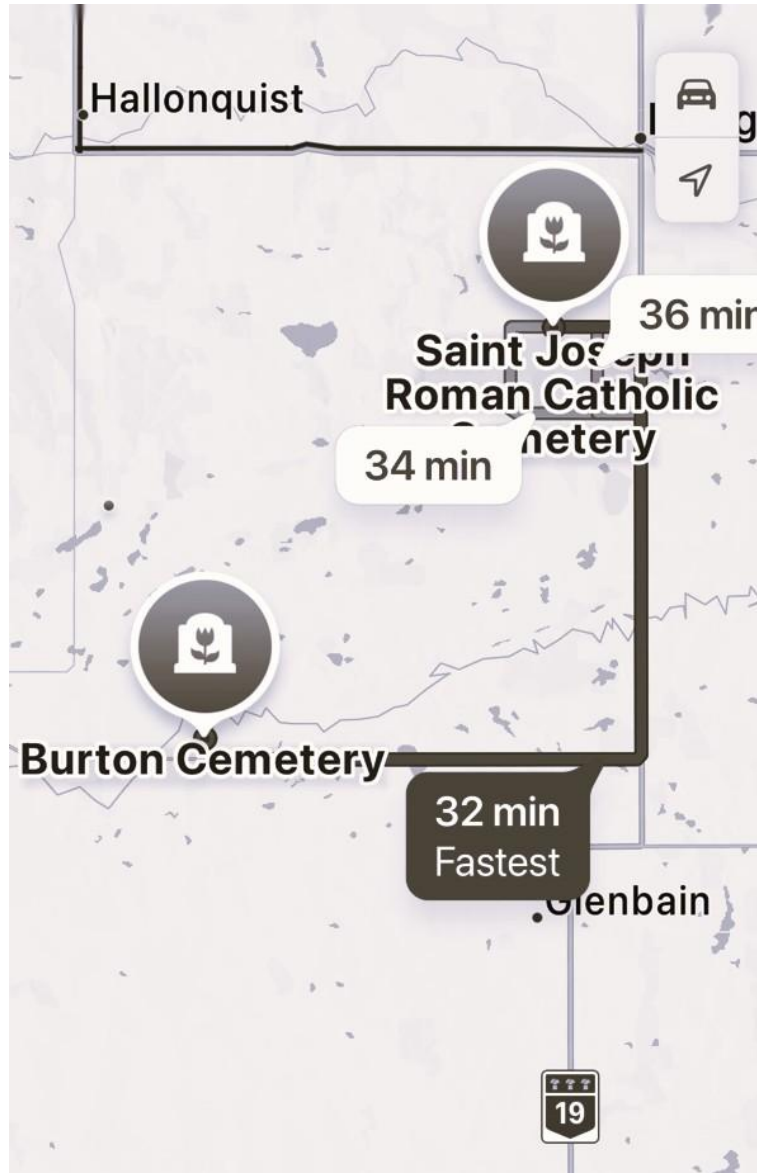
Supervisor's District No. 7 Sheet No. 6

Enumeration District No. 181

Enumerated by me on the 10 day of June, 1900, Frank Schell Enumerator.

LINE	NAME	RELATION	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION	NATIVITY			CITIZENSHIP	OCCUPATION, TRADE, OR PROFESSION	EDUCATION			GREENEY OF DEED
				Place of birth of father	Place of birth of mother	Place of birth of person			Years of school	Years of college	Years of other	
51	Miller, Maria	Wife	4 ft 2 in 1859 4 1/2	Germany	Germany	Germany	1856					
52	Isaac	Wife	4 ft 2 in 1859 4 1/2	Germany	Germany	Germany	1856					
53	Isaac	Wife	4 ft 2 in 1859 4 1/2	Germany	Germany	Germany	1856					
54	Isaac	Wife	4 ft 2 in 1859 4 1/2	Germany	Germany	Germany	1856					
55	Isaac	Wife	4 ft 2 in 1859 4 1/2	Germany	Germany	Germany	1856					
56	Isaac	Wife	4 ft 2 in 1859 4 1/2	Germany	Germany	Germany	1856					
57	Isaac	Wife	4 ft 2 in 1859 4 1/2	Germany	Germany	Germany	1856					
58	Isaac	Wife	4 ft 2 in 1859 4 1/2	Germany	Germany	Germany	1856					
59	Isaac	Wife	4 ft 2 in 1859 4 1/2	Germany	Germany	Germany	1856					
60	Isaac	Wife	4 ft 2 in 1859 4 1/2	Germany	Germany	Germany	1856					
61	Isaac	Wife	4 ft 2 in 1859 4 1/2	Germany	Germany	Germany	1856					
62	Isaac	Wife	4 ft 2 in 1859 4 1/2	Germany	Germany	Germany	1856					
63	Isaac	Wife	4 ft 2 in 1859 4 1/2	Germany	Germany	Germany	1856					
64	Isaac	Wife	4 ft 2 in 1859 4 1/2	Germany	Germany	Germany	1856					
65	Isaac	Wife	4 ft 2 in 1859 4 1/2	Germany	Germany	Germany	1856					
66	Isaac	Wife	4 ft 2 in 1859 4 1/2	Germany	Germany	Germany	1856					
67	Isaac	Wife	4 ft 2 in 1859 4 1/2	Germany	Germany	Germany	1856					
68	Isaac	Wife	4 ft 2 in 1859 4 1/2	Germany	Germany	Germany	1856					
69	Isaac	Wife	4 ft 2 in 1859 4 1/2	Germany	Germany	Germany	1856					
70	Isaac	Wife	4 ft 2 in 1859 4 1/2	Germany	Germany	Germany	1856					
71	Isaac	Wife	4 ft 2 in 1859 4 1/2	Germany	Germany	Germany	1856					
72	Isaac	Wife	4 ft 2 in 1859 4 1/2	Germany	Germany	Germany	1856					
73	Isaac	Wife	4 ft 2 in 1859 4 1/2	Germany	Germany	Germany	1856					
74	Isaac	Wife	4 ft 2 in 1859 4 1/2	Germany	Germany	Germany	1856					
75	Isaac	Wife	4 ft 2 in 1859 4 1/2	Germany	Germany	Germany	1856					
76	Isaac	Wife	4 ft 2 in 1859 4 1/2	Germany	Germany	Germany	1856					
77	Isaac	Wife	4 ft 2 in 1859 4 1/2	Germany	Germany	Germany	1856					
78	Isaac	Wife	4 ft 2 in 1859 4 1/2	Germany	Germany	Germany	1856					
79	Isaac	Wife	4 ft 2 in 1859 4 1/2	Germany	Germany	Germany	1856					
80	Isaac	Wife	4 ft 2 in 1859 4 1/2	Germany	Germany	Germany	1856					
81	Isaac	Wife	4 ft 2 in 1859 4 1/2	Germany	Germany	Germany	1856					
82	Isaac	Wife	4 ft 2 in 1859 4 1/2	Germany	Germany	Germany	1856					
83	Isaac	Wife	4 ft 2 in 1859 4 1/2	Germany	Germany	Germany	1856					
84	Isaac	Wife	4 ft 2 in 1859 4 1/2	Germany	Germany	Germany	1856					
85	Isaac	Wife	4 ft 2 in 1859 4 1/2	Germany	Germany	Germany	1856					
86	Isaac	Wife	4 ft 2 in 1859 4 1/2	Germany	Germany	Germany	1856					
87	Isaac	Wife	4 ft 2 in 1859 4 1/2	Germany	Germany	Germany	1856					
88	Isaac	Wife	4 ft 2 in 1859 4 1/2	Germany	Germany	Germany	1856					
89	Isaac	Wife	4 ft 2 in 1859 4 1/2	Germany	Germany	Germany	1856					
90	Isaac	Wife	4 ft 2 in 1859 4 1/2	Germany	Germany	Germany	1856					
91	Isaac	Wife	4 ft 2 in 1859 4 1/2	Germany	Germany	Germany	1856					
92	Isaac	Wife	4 ft 2 in 1859 4 1/2	Germany	Germany	Germany	1856					
93	Isaac	Wife	4 ft 2 in 1859 4 1/2	Germany	Germany	Germany	1856					
94	Isaac	Wife	4 ft 2 in 1859 4 1/2	Germany	Germany	Germany	1856					
95	Isaac	Wife	4 ft 2 in 1859 4 1/2	Germany	Germany	Germany	1856					
96	Isaac	Wife	4 ft 2 in 1859 4 1/2	Germany	Germany	Germany	1856					
97	Isaac	Wife	4 ft 2 in 1859 4 1/2	Germany	Germany	Germany	1856					
98	Isaac	Wife	4 ft 2 in 1859 4 1/2	Germany	Germany	Germany	1856					
99	Isaac	Wife	4 ft 2 in 1859 4 1/2	Germany	Germany	Germany	1856					
100	Isaac	Wife	4 ft 2 in 1859 4 1/2	Germany	Germany	Germany	1856					

This 1900 U.S. Census enumeration for Perham Township, Otter Tail County, Minnesota lists Henry (Line 73) and Anna Gaspers with eight children. Henry is 49 years old and wife Anna is 35. The children listed are Dora (17), Katherine (15), Frank (13), Henry (11), Henrietta (10), Magdalena (7), Gertrude (5), and Christian (2).



This simple iPhone Map shows the final resting places of Henry and Anna Gaspers, the great-grandparents of the Scott Boys through their grandmother Mary Gaspers Scott, and Florence Scott, their great-grandmother through grandfather Hartzell Scott. The Gaspers are interred in the Saint Joseph Roman Catholic Cemetery and Florence is buried in the Burton Cemetery. Both locations are just east of Vanguard, Saskatchewan. The Gaspers resided near Hallonquist and the Scotts farmed near Glen Bain in the early 1900's.



These two cemeteries in Saskatchewan, Canada, just east of Vanguard, are where ancestors of the Scott Boys are buried. Great-grandmother Florence Scott is in the Burton Cemetery, while great-grandparents Henry and Anna Gaspers are in the St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Cemetery. The Gaspers tombstones are in a prominent corner position just behind the cemetery sign, and the Scott tombstone is at the back of the Burton Cemetery, just two rows in front of the Burton Family stone. Florence's marker appears to be the second largest marker in the cemetery. The author visited both sites in 2025, and at both locations it appears that the Scott Boys' ancestors held significant community standing.

A BRIEF HISTORY: 1634 - 2025

RECEIVED AT
132 S. WENATCHEE AVE.
WENATCHEE, WASHINGTON
TELEPHONE 345
HOURS 7 A. M. TO 12 MIDNIGHT
STANDARD TIME
INDICATED ON THIS MESSAGE

Postal Telegraph
THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

Commercial Cables
Mackay
All America Cables
Radio

This is a full rate Telegram, Cablegram or Radiogram unless otherwise indicated by signal in the check or in the address.

DL	DAY LETTER
NL	NIGHT LETTER
NM	NIGHT MESSAGE
LCO	DEFERRED CABLE
NLT	NIGHT CABLE LETTER
	RADIOGRAM

Form 16

EA4 17 NL=CRESTON BC 17
MRS H SCOTT=*my mother*
622 SOUTH CHELAN WENATCHEE WASHN=
MOTHER DIED TODAY AND WILL BE BURIED ON WEDNESDAY MORNING 1030
REPLY IF COMING=
C E MIRACLE.

Mrs Anna Gaspers

1937 OCT 18 AM 7 15

Telephone Your Telegrams to **Postal Telegraph**

This 1937 telegram is how the death of mother Anna Gaspers (1863-1937) was communicated to Mary Gaspers Scott of Wenatchee, Washington by Clarence E. Miracle (1904-1983), the husband of her sister Anna Gaspers Miracle (1903-1998).

A BRIEF HISTORY: 1634 - 2025

CENSUS OF MANITOBA,
SASKATCHEWAN AND
ALBERTA, 1916

SCHEDULE
TABLE No. 1

POPULATION BY NAME, PERSONAL DESCRIPTION, ETC.
POPULATION NOM, PERSONNELS PERSONNELS, ETC.

RECEIPIENTMENT OF MANITOBA,
SASKATCHEWAN ET ALBERTA,
1916

Province, *Saskatchewan*

District No. *1*

Population (last Census)

Date of Enumeration

Date of Receiptment

Date of Receiptment

Page No. *26*

Population of living persons by Enumeration District (see page 10)

Population of living persons by Enumeration District (see page 10)

Population of living persons by Enumeration District (see page 10)

PERSONAL DESCRIPTION	NAME	SEX	AGE	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION	NAME	SEX	AGE	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION	NAME	SEX	AGE	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION	NAME	SEX	AGE	PERSONAL DESCRIPTION	NAME	SEX	AGE
C	U	I	S	A	G	I	S	A	G	I	S	A	G	I	S	A	G	I	S
1	27	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
2	27	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
3	27	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
4	27	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
5	27	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
6	27	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
7	27	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
8	27	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
9	27	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
10	27	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
11	27	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
12	27	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
13	27	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
14	27	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
15	27	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
16	27	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
17	27	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
18	27	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
19	27	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
20	27	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
21	27	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
22	27	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
23	27	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
24	27	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
25	27	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
26	27	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
27	27	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
28	27	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
29	27	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
30	27	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
31	27	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
32	27	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
33	27	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
34	27	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
35	27	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
36	27	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
37	27	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
38	27	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
39	27	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
40	27	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12						

This 1916 Canada Census of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta for the Swift Current District, Saskatchewan shows 66-year-old Henry Gaspers and his family just two years before he died (Line 25). The family is aging, with some children having left the household. Wife Anna (Line 26) is 52. Listed are son Henry at 26 years old, Magdalena (22), Gertrude (20), Christian (18), Scott Boys' grandmother Mary (15), Anna (13), Josephine (10) and Bernard (6). The final entry in this household is for Kunigunda, which is assumed to be the wife of Frank, who is not listed. Records indicate that Kunigunda Anna Berger Gaspers and Frank Gaspers had two children, Agnes Elizabeth Gaspers Mulholland (1919-2000) and James John Gaspers (1926-2008).



Records show that Henry Gaspers was born in Wintersheid, Germany in 1850 and immigrated to the United States in 1878. Using MapQuest in 2025 to investigate indicates that the major seaport of Antwerp, Belgium, where Gaspers departed Europe from, is 130 miles from Winterscheid. Today it is just a two-hour drive.

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A BRIEF HISTORY: 1634 - 2025

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“Heads of families at the first census of the United States taken in the year 1790 ... New York” <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=cool.ark:/13960/t2p564q8g&seq=5> Summary of population, Counties and Towns, lists Orange County and Warwick Township on page 10 (document)/16 (PDF). Page 147/153 lists Thaddeus Scott and Rachel Babcock families as residing in Warwick Township, Orange County.

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The Last Page

The information in this book relies on historical writings like census records, vital statistics, obituaries, and all types of published works. It also relies on physical monuments, like grave markers and tombstones. To make research easier for future descendants the author presents several physical monuments that evidence periods of his life.



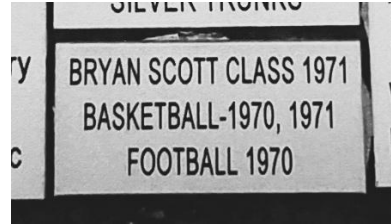
Major league baseball, particularly the Oakland Athletics and the SF Giants, attracted the author's attention. This tile is located in China Basin Park, McCovey Cove, San Francisco.



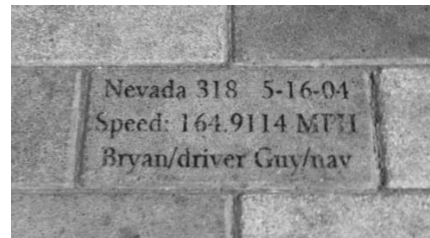
Prior to vacation trips to France and Italy the author took courses in French and Italian languages at the local community college. This brick is located near the Physical Education Center, Las Positas College in Livermore.



Auto racing and motor sports were for a time entertaining. This brick is commemorative of one placed in the spectator area near "The Corkscrew" at Laguna Seca Raceway in Monterey County.



In his youth the author participated in organized sports, including varsity basketball for two years and varsity football his senior year. This tile is located at the west end of the El Cerrito High School football stadium.



The Nevada Open Road Challenge, a high-speed rally with a single checkpoint 90 miles down Nevada Highway 318 from the start, attracted the author's interest 13 times during the early days of ownership of a 1996 Porche Carrera Cabriolet. This brick commemorates one event in May, 2004 where a top speed of 164.9114 mph was attained. Bryan Scott was the driver and Guy Egerton was the navigator. The brick is located at Rotary Park in downtown Pleasanton.

